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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate having yesterday notified the House of its readiness to proceed with the trial of the President, it is expected that the managers will take in the Articles to day, in which case the Senate will to-morrow resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment and issue its summons to the President to appear at its bar on a day to be fixed, either in person or by counsel, and answer to the articles exhibited. When he shall have appeared in obedience to the summons, entering a plea of "guilty," or "not guilty," a day will then be designated for the commencement of the trial, which, when so begun, will proceed from day to day until its termination. The summons will probably be issued forthwith, and the appearance-day may be fixed for to-morrow, but, after a plea is entered, a reasonable period will be allowed to the President for the preparation of his defense. The commencement of the trial should not therefore be looked for before the next week.

Two additional articles were yesterday reported by the Managers to the House and adopted,—one being substantially the same as proposed on Monday by Gen. BUTLER in the House by way of amendment and then rejected, and the other a new article, said to be drawn up by Judge BINGHAM. These articles charge the President with designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, by bringing it into contempt, and by impairing and destroying the regard and respect in which the legislative power should be held by the people. These two new articles, specifying Mr. JOHNSON's public speeches in support of the charges, differ only in this, that the first cites his public declarations at Washington, August 18th, 1866, at Cleveland, September 3d, and at St. Louis, September 8th, while the other confines the case to the Washington speech alone.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—J. C. Clark, teller of Rigg's banking house, in Washington city, is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000.

—At Fall River, Mass., the cotton weavers and spinners, numbering five thousand, have struck for higher wages.

—A government detective reports that the nitro glycerine purchased in New York was by the agency of a Canada house.

—The First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, has made application to be discontinued as a depository of public moneys.

—The Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire announce the canvass of the State as follows: For Sinclair, 36,188; Harrison 32,209; doubtful 2,509.

—The case to test the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law was dismissed by the Tennessee Supreme Court yesterday, the old city authorities of Nashville declining to prosecute it further.

—A portion of a street barracks, in Nashville, Tenn., occupied by United States Military, were destroyed by fire. General Duncan's headquarters caught, but the fire was extinguished before doing any damage.

—Walker, the murderer of John Backnell, near Nashville, captured on Sunday, and confined on Monday in jail at Columbia, was taken out Monday night by a mob, who intended to hang him. He escaped just as they were about to carry out their design, and was subsequently captured by citizens and returned to prison.

—At Cooper Institute, New York, a meeting was held Monday evening, in aid of Washington College. Resolutions in furtherance of the purpose were adopted. Among the speakers were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Prof. H. D. Hitchcock, and letters were read from James T. Brady, George William Curtiss, Gerritt Smith, Horace Greeley and others.

—A fire in Peoria, Ill., Sunday morning, destroyed the Metropolitan Hotel and an adjoining building occupied as a restaurant. The Hotel was valued at $75,000, and the total loss will amount to near $100,000. Insurance on the Hotel and contents $45,000, the Hartford, Phoenix, North America, Home, Corn Exchange, Putnam, Manhattan, Enterprise, Merchants, International, Lorillard, and Ætna, each having $2,500, and the balance in Illinois companies.

—The Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg to-day. The delegates at large to the National Convention selected will probably be Samuel J. Randall and Hon. George W. Woodward from the east, and Ex-Governor Bigler and Hon. James P. Barr from the west. The electors at large will probably be Hon. Asa Packer, and General George W. Cass. The candidates for Surveyor General and Auditor General are numerous. In the event of the old candidates not being renominated, it is thought James P. Barr, of Allegheny county, and A. D. Markley, of Montgomery, will be nominated. Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, is also backed up for Auditor General.

OHIO ITEMS.

—Dr. Johnson of Lebanon, has purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, Lancaster, paying $6,200.

—The Hocking *Sentinel* says: An examination of fruit buds shows that they are, as yet, uninjured by the frost or cold.

—The Mt. Vernon *Republican* says that the wheat crop in that vicinity looks well. The snow has thus far given it protection, and it now looks green.

—The Belmont *Chronicle*, having its faith strengthened by the recent passage at letters between Gen. Grant and the President, now declares in favor of Grant for the Presidency.

—One night last week the house of Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Gallien, was entered by burglars and some silver spoons and jewelry were stolen. No clue to the perpetrators has been found.

—The Clinton *Republican* is informed that the fruit buds, including peaches, are, thus far, safe and sound in that part of the State; and are represented to be so generally throughout the country.

—The Salem (Columbiana county) *Republican* says: Farmers inform us that the snow in the country thus far is protecting the grain admirably, and if the spring is at all favorable our country will be blessed with a plenteous harvest.

—The Athens *Messenger* says: A long bearded miller at Logan, Ohio, the other day carelessly suffered his flowing honors to get caught in a revolving shaft. Bracing himself promptly, his beard went by the roots. He will hereafter have but little more trouble in shaving than before.

—The Portsmouth *Tribune* says: The amount of pig iron at the depot in this city, awaiting shipment and a market, is about 3,000 tons. The receipts per rail for the past month have averaged 500 tons per week. But few shipments have been made recently, owing to the bad condition of navigation.

—The Mansfield *Herald* says: We learn that a man named Jordan, living near Loudenville, drank a pint of whiskey and pepper one day last week, to break an attack of fever and ague, with which he was troubled. He succeeded in breaking it, but at the same time died from the effects of the dose, living but a short time after drinking the whiskey.

—The Madison County *Union* says: We understand that our fellow citizen, Maj. Richard Cowling, has offered to donate to the State his fine farm lying just east of London, on the West-Jefferson pike, on condition that it shall be made the site of the State Agricultural College. The farm is one of the finest in the country, containing about 300 acres, is worth not less than $100,000. So munificent an offer as this of Major C. has rarely been made to any institution of learning.

—The Bucyrus *Journal* says: On Thursday last, as the lady, aged 65, of Mr. John Gross, living about four miles east on the Middletown road, was walking on her porch she slipped and fell and broke the neck of her thigh bone. Few, if any, fractures of the human frame are more serious than this; a young person so injured seldom recovers within half a year, and the chances are very faint indeed that a lady so advanced in years, afflicted with such a serious accident, will ever wholly recover.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Variety of Bills Passed Finally—Johnstown Damage Cases—Impeachment Resolution—Liquor License Question—Bills Introduced.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company.

Authorizing the Greensburg Masonic Fund to borrow fifteen thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Uniontown Gas and Water Company to supply public buildings in Uniontown.

Creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of railroad compromises, bonded indebtedness of Pittsburgh, and appointing a Board of Commissioners to take charge thereof, and for other purposes.

Allowing Notaries Public in Allegheny county lawful fees for taking acknowledgments, as are allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Incorporating the German St. Francis Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Greensburg, Youghiogheny and Brownsville Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

For the sale of unseated lots within the borough of Washington.

Establishing an independent School District out of parts of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington counties.

Enabling the School Directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Repealing the tonnage tax on the Monongahela Slackwater.

Extending the Allegheny county act relative to livery stable keepers to Washington county.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money and levy tax.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHNSTOWN DAMAGE CASES.

Mr. LINTON, from the Special Committee of Investigation, reported that the Senate bill 1,601, for the change of venue in Johnstown damage cases in 1867, was signed by the Governor without the House amendment, and blaming the transcribing clerks of the Senate for not inserting the House amendment.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported affirmatively the Senate joint resolutions relative to impeachment.

LICENSE QUESTION.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the bill submitting the question of license to voters in every district of the State at every general election.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny: A supplement to the first section of the act of March 13, 1844, appointing Councilmen in the City of Allegheny.

Exempting counties and municipal corporations from the provisions of the act compelling railroads and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs.

A general act relating to the organization of co-operative associations for mining, manufacturing and trading purposes in the Commonwealth.

To divorce Isaac Crawford and Margaret Crawford.

Authorizing the Controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion the School tax for the month of March.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, establishing a ferry over the Youghiogheny river at Boston, Allegheny county.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the general jury act of 1867 for Allegheny county.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, for the removal of toll houses from Allegheny city.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, repealing the act for a ferry over the Monongahela at Elizabeth.

Authorizing additional tax in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county.

A supplement to the act for the better regulation of the Allegheny county prison.

Authorizing the School Board of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, authorizing the Auditor General, Attorney General and State Treasurer to adjudicate and settle the claims of citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver county, for damages.

Mr. JACKSON, Armstrong, for an additional tax on Kittanning township, Armstrong county, to pay Isaac K. Woodside and Jacob Miller for bounty funds advanced.

Mr. LINTON, of Cambria, incorporating the Hallegham Conference United Brethren in Christ.

Relative to employes of railroad companies and common carriers, which places employes upon the same footing as other parties in suits for damages.

The whole afternoon session of the House was occupied in the second reading and consideration of the appropriation bill without finishing. There will be a session to-night, at which Hickman's constitutional amendments will be discussed and disposed of.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

EVENING SESSION.—The motion to refer Mr. HICKMAN'S constitutional amendments back to the General Judiciary Committee was negatived—yeas thirty-six, nays forty. Messrs. Hickman, Leedom, Meredith, Phillips and Thorn, all Republicans, voting no.

On the amendment striking the word "white" out of the Constitution the yeas were thirteen, nays sixty-four—Messrs. Beckert, (Allegheny,) Burritt, (Susquehanna,) Edwards, (Lawrence,) Ford, (Allegheny,) Gordon, (Indiana,) Hickman (Chester,) Leedom, (Delaware,) Mann, (Potter,) Meredith, (Chester,) Phillips, (Chester,) Reinoehl, (Lancaster,) Smith (Allegheny,) and Thorn, (Phila.,) all Republicans, were the only members voting aye.

New York Charter Elections.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, March 3.—Henry T. Fish, Democrat, has been re-elected Mayor by 888 majority, a gain of 492. The Democrats elected nine of fourteen Aldermen and Supervisors.

OSWEGO, March 3.—Charles North, Republican, was to-day elected Mayor; also three Republican Aldermen out of four.

AUBURN, March 3.—James E. Tyler, Republican, was elected Mayor by 417 majority. The Republican city and ward tickets were elected.

RHINEBECK, March 3.—R. L. Garrettson, Democrat, was elected Supervisor by 105 majority, a Democratic gain of 304.

UTICA, March 3.—Thos. Spriggs, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 487 majority. The minor offices are about equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats.

ELMIRA, March 3.—Stephen McDonald, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 205 majority. The Common Council is a tie. Four of the six Supervisors are Republicans.

TROY, March 3.—Miles Beach, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 1,395 majority. His majority last year was 245.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Additional Articles of Impeachment Adopted.

Articles Directed to be Presented to the Senate.

Senate Prepared to Receive Them.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers bounties under the act of 1866, authorizing the employment of additional clerks and additional office accommodations, &c.

After discussion it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following order on behalf of the Select Committee of seven on the question of impeachment.

Ordered—That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the Managers appointed by the House of Representatives to carry to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Senate took up the bill to fund the National debt and for the conversion of United States notes.

The question was on the substitute reported by Mr. SHERMAN from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL spoke in opposition to the bill and in reply to Mr. Sherman's speech of last week. He thought the most important things to the welfare of the country at this time were, first, the reduction of the expenditure as low as possible; second, reduction of taxes, leaving only certain that something shall be paid annually on the national debt; third, some measure looking to the speedy resumption of specie payment; fourth, an extension of a national banking system to accommodate all sections, when United States notes are retired or specie payments resumed; fifth, a new loan to absorb the national debt at a lower rate of interest.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

A reply was received from the Secretary of War to a resolution of inquiry whether any and what military districts had been established in the District of Columbia, with the numbers, names, rank and duty of officers, and expense involved, &c. Referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Standing Rules of the Senate. The Clerk read the rules, which were then laid over for further consideration, and

At fourteen minutes past three, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate went into Executive session, several messages having been received from the President.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were presented as follows:

For the protection and encouragement of the industrial interests of the United States.

Requiring impeachment proceedings to be expedited.

Providing for the punishment of offenses against property, &c., of telegraph companies.

To modify the warehouse system.

To increase by twenty per cent. the present import duties on wines, spirits and manufactures of iron, cotton, wool and silk.

To aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad from Cairo to Rio Grande.

To authorize the consolidation of certain railroad companies and provide homesteads for the laborers of such roads.

To amend the act extending the jurisdiction of United States District Courts to certain cases on lakes and navigable waters connecting therewith.

Concerning certain lands granted to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road to Lake Superior.

To authorize the sale of a reservation of public lands in Dubuque, Iowa.

Resolutions of Wisconsin Legislature in reference to the project of connecting by a navigable channel through Fox and Wisconsin rivers the Mississippi with Lake Michigan.

Memorial of Wisconsin Legislature in reference to a road to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

To create an additional land district in Minnesota.

To dissolve the Indian Place Commission.

To amend the act for the better security of passengers by steam vessels.

By Mr. HOOPER: To regulate the public debt. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill provides as follows: Be it enacted, &c., that on and after the passage of this act all authority under any existing laws to issue bonds, treasury notes, or other interest bearing obligations of the United States, shall cease and determine; provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of treasury notes, known as Seven-Thirties, into Five-Twenty bonds, nor the conversion of compound interest notes into the three per cent certificates of the temporary loans, nor the issue of bonds or subsidy to certain Railroad companies as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, &c., that the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish monthly a detailed statement of the public debt, at the close of each month, which statement shall contain all the bonds and other obligations of the United States issued from the Treasury Department, payable after the year in which such statement is made, including the amount of 7-30 treasury notes convertible into 5-20 bonds, but not including the amount of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, which shall be classed as funded debt; the United States notes, and the national notes issued for circulation as money, shall be classed as the currency debt; the three per cent. certificates of temporary loans shall be classed as the temporary loan debt, and all debt that is past due, or that will be payable within the year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as the matured debt, and the interest shall cease on such matured debt when it becomes due, and the same shall be paid on presentation at the Treasury. Such statement shall also contain the amount outstanding of subsidy bonds issued by Railroad Companies, and the amount of coin, less the amount outstanding, of gold certificates, and the amount of currency in the Treasury.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reciting that the public welfare demands the necessity of the obligations of the United States being kept within the narrowest limits consistent with the necessary requirements of the Government, and declaring it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any other Company, by giving, beyond the terms of existing laws, subsidies of United States bonds, &c.

On motion of Mr. MUNGEN the resolution was tabled—seventy-eight to forty-four.

Mr. LOWRIDGE offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Congress has power under the Constitution to regulate the rates to be charged for freight by railroads engaged in commerce between different States of the Union. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report in reference to the political status of Texas. During the consideration the morning expired, and the resolution went over till next Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, pending at adjournment yesterday, to suspend the rules so that he might have read and placed on the journal the protest of the Democratic members.

The motion was rejected—forty-six to eighty-four, the Speaker voting among the yeas.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill aiding charitable institutions of the District of Columbia, to the amount of $246,100.

The SPEAKER presented several Executive communications of an unimportant character, which were referred.

Also, a message from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate was ready to receive the managers appointed by the House to carry to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against the President. The message was entered on the journal.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAINE made a lengthy explanation of the details. The bill calls for $19,515,000 for ordinary service of the Postoffice Department for the ensuing fiscal year, and $745,000 for foreign mail transportation under special contract with certain steamship companies. The ordinary receipts of the Department for the same period are estimated in gross at sixteen millions seven hundred thousand dollars, making a deficiency of two million eight hundred and fifteen thousand to be provided for from the general Treasury. Of this amount two millions are already to the credit of the Postoffice Department in undrawn balances of prior appropriations, so Congress is called upon in this bill to appropriate in round numbers $800,000 to supply the estimated deficit.

After considerable discussion the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House and it passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from Committee of Ways and Means, reported back a bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits, the same as reported by him on Friday last. After discussion the bill passed.

ADDITIONAL IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

At a quarter past three o'clock Mr. BUTLER rose and reported from the Managers of impeachment the following additional article, remarking there was but one dissenting voice upon it among the managers, and it had only failed yesterday on account of time.

The following is the article:

"That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and the dignity and proprieties thereof, and of the harmony and courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States, designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States and the several branches thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good people of the United States for the Congress and legislative power thereof, which all officers of the Government ought inviolately to preserve and maintain, and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, and in pursuance of his said design and intent, openly and publicly, and before divers assemblages of the citizens of the United States, convened to divers parts thereof to meet and receive Andrew Johnson as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and divers other days and times, as well before as afterwards, make and deliver with a loud voice certain intemperate and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud and bitter menaces, as well against Congress as the laws of the United States duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitude then assembled and in hearing, which are set forth in the several specifications hereinafter written, in substance and effect that is to say:"

The article is supported by three specifications giving extracts from speeches of Andrew Johnson in Washington, August 18th, at Cleveland, Ohio, September 3d, and at St. Louis, Mo., September 8th, 1866.

The specifications conclude: Which said utterances, declarations, threats and harangues, highly censurable in any, are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, by means whereof said Andrew Johnson has brought the high office of President of the United States into contempt, ridicule and disgrace, to the great scandal of good citizens, whereby Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did commit and was there and then guilty of misdemeanor in office.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the managers had no right to report articles of impeachment, as the House had appointed a Committee for the purpose.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on two grounds, the principal one being that a member had a right, as a question of the highest privilege, to present articles of impeachment.

Mr. BUTLER spoke in support of his article.

The article was opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD, WOODBRIDGE and WILSON, of Iowa, as tending to protract the trial.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in its favor.

After which the previous question was moved and seconded, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on adopting the article, reported as article 10.

The article was adopted—yeas, eighty-seven, nays forty-one, the only Republicans voting in the negative being Messrs. Ashley, (Nevada,) Coburn, Griswold, Laflin, Mallory, Marvin, Pomeroy, Smith, Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Windom and Woodbridge.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered the following as an additional article, saying it had received the unanimous vote of the Managers, and he moved the previous question on its adoption.

ARTICLE 2. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to-wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by public speech declare and affirm, in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but on the contrary was a Congress of only a part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in pursuance of said declaration the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterwards, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving means by which he could prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary of the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension before made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary of the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of "an act entitled an act to make appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," approved, March 2d, 1867, and also to prevent the execution of "an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient Government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

After some debate the article was adopted—yeas one hundred and nine, nays forty—a strict party vote.

Mr. BINGHAM then reported two resolutions, one directing that the articles of impeachment be exhibited in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people, and be carried to the Senate by the Managers; the other authorizing the Managers to appoint a Clerk and Messenger, to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. JENCKS offered as an additional article the one offered by him yesterday.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested in derision that he also had an article of impeachment to offer.

Without taking a vote on Mr. Jencks' proposition the House adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Assassination Conspiracy—Yucatan Revolution.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, March 3.—Advices from Mexico represent the government actively prosecuting investigations of the recent conspiracy to assassinate the President. Juarez has postponed his intended visit to the United States and will not leave Mexico until all the particulars of the conspiracy are brought to light and the parties implicated brought to trial.

Intelligence from Yucatan states that Capeda, the Juarist Governor, attacked some bands of revolutionists who had collected at Jvamal, and drove them to Valladalia. There the revolutionists, being reinforced, resumed the offensive, and after a sharp fight routed the forces of Capeda. Loss severe on both sides.

MARYLAND.

The United States Senator Question.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.—The Senate and House of Delegates each voted in their chambers for a successor for P. Francis Thomas as United States Senator. There were eighty-two votes cast in the House, of which Thomas received the highest number, thirty-three; the balance were scattering. Swann's friends are holding back for some purpose. To-morrow both branches vote jointly.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Cable Dispatches.

Train Again Arrested.

Almost Serious Disturbance.

Vessel Burned at Antwerp.

Confiscation in Germany.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—It is said Baron Lionel Rothschild is to be raised to a higher rank in peerage.

DUBLIN, March 3.—At the Sligo assizes to-day the trial of Nugent for treason was discontinued, in consequence of the illness of one of the jurors, and postponed till next term.

DUBLIN, 10 P. M.—George Francis Train has again been arrested. He had advertised he would lecture this evening at the Rotunda in this city, and was about proceeding to the hall when he was taken into custody. An audience of five hundred people had assembled, and when informed of Train's detention they were very indignant, and demanded the return of their money at the door. At one time a serious disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed and all is now quiet in the vicinity. It is given out that Train was arrested this time on an action for debt.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, March 3.—The English schooner Mary Ann, with cargo of naptha, was destroyed by fire to-day. Captain and crew perished.

LONDON, March 3.—A report has reached here from the East that the United States has made a proposition to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port at Marmarazza, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey, to be used as a station for vessels of the American navy, but the Porte declined to grant the necessary concession for such purpose.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Minister of State has been authorized to confiscate the estates of the ex-King of Hanover.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, has arrived. She spoke to the steamship Hammonia, which left Southampton on the 21st ult., returning with a screw broke.

BREST, March 3.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 3—*Evening*.—Consols closed at 93½@¾; 5-20's 71¼@½; Illinois Central, 89½; Erie, 43½.

FRANKFORT, March 3—*Evening*.—United States bonds, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—*Evening*.—Cotton closed at the following quotations: middling uplands, 9½d.; Orleans, 9¾d.; sales 10,000 bales. In the Manchester market goods and yarns were dull and heavy. Breadstuffs—Corn at 46s. 9d. for new mixed western, and 41s. 6d. for old do. Wheat steady at 16s. for California white, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 red western. Oats at 3s. 11d. Barley, Peas and Flour unchanged. Provisions—Pork 74s. Lard 60s. 6d. Beef 112s. 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 42s. Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum more active and advanced 50 centimes; standard white at 42f. 50c.

NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum Again Burned—Loss $500,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—A fire broke out about twelve o'clock last night in Barnum's Museum, in the portion occupied by Van Amburgh's Menagerie. So rapidly did the flames spread that it was found impossible to save any of the larger animals. The yells of the animals as the flames reached them were appalling, and they bounded from side to side or darted madly against the bars in their vain efforts to free themselves. A few animals, among them a kangaroo, a small leopard, a few monkeys, together with the pelicans, and other small birds, were got out. The electrical machine was also saved. On the Mercer street side of the museum the police and others were more successful. The giraffes, two camels, a pair of Japanese hogs, a Burmese cow, a llama, and a variety of small animals, were got out. Many of them had narrow escapes, however, and a few were singed. The firemen were at work at another fire on Spring street, and when they arrived at the building it was wrapt in flames, and in a short time the interior was burned out, and adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The side of the Prescott House was on fire at one time, but was saved by extraordinary exertions. The thieves in the confusion managed to appropriate a considerable amount of property. Several spectators were relieved of their watches and wallets. The loss on the museum and contents, including Van Amburgh's Menagerie, will amount to five hundred thousand dollars; insured, but to what amount could not be learned. The basement of 539, occupied as a restaurant, loss of stock about two thousand five hundred dollars; insured. The basement of No. 541, occupied by Sigler & Clinton as sample room; loss on liquors and fixtures $5,000; insured. No. 537, four story building, was occupied on fourth floor by P. Frakenheimer; on third, by G. Hessigo, dealer in furs; on second, by John Wiley, book publisher, and on the first by B. Kahn, optician. All lose heavily on their stock by fire and water. No. 540, occupied on the first by the Elliptic Sewing Machine Company; on the second, by Wm. Hall, music publisher; on the upper floor by various parties, all of whom will suffer heavy losses. The upholstery store of Samuel F. Ireland, on Mercer street, in the rear, was burned, and several other parties lose heavily. All the people in the museum were saved.

The supposed losses by the destruction of the musem last night will reach half a million dollars; insured for not over half that amount. Mr. Barnum has announced the lots for sale, and will build on another site.

Steamers Burned at St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March, 3.—The steamers M. S. Mepham and Fanny Scott were burned at the levee about one o'clock this morning. The M. S. Mepham was a New Orleans boat, valued at $65,000, and insured for about $46,000. The Fanny Scott, a stern wheel boat, was valued at about $35,000; insured for $20,000 to $25,000. Both boats were totally destroyed, and both belonged to M. S. Mepham & Brother. The insurance is in Chicago and Pittsburgh offices.

The following is the insurance on the steamers Mepham and Scott, burnt this morning, all in Cincinnati offices: Commercial, Eureka, American, Crescent, Central, Fireman's $2,500 each; Union, $5,000; Buckeye State and National, $8,000 each; Magnolia, $9,000; Boatman's $5,000; Enterprise, $5,000; Magnolia, $5,000. Total, $60,000.

The Kate Kinney was damaged to the extent of about $5,000. Insured.

Ohio Union Republican Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, March 3.—A large number of delegates have arrived here to attend the Union State Convention to-morrow. The contest for Secretary of State is between Dr. Williams and John Russell. Judge White will probably be nominated for School Commissioner and Roduly Foos for Clerk of Supreme Court. The Convention will doubtless instruct for Gen. Grant for President, and Senator Wade for Vice President.

Railroad Accident in Iowa.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLARENCE, Iowa, March 3.—Two coaches and a baggage car of the eastern bound train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, were capsized and thrown down an embankment near this place last night. Daniel Richardson, Conductor, D. Davis, of Sterling, Ill., wife and three children, and Frank Chadsey, of Nebraska City, were injured, none of them seriously.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction Constitutionality.

Restoring Lands to Market.

Instructions as to Revenue Seizures.

Nominations Acted Upon

Quo Warranto Not to be Applied For

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3d, 1868.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Black concluded the argument against the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. Mr. Carpenter replied, arguing these cases were in entire accordance with the legislative power under the Constitution.

RAILROAD LANDS.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Thayer called up the House bill restoring even sections to the market along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Senate passed the bill and it now awaits the President's signature to become a law.

REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions, that in all cases where a Marshal takes possession of a distillery, by virtue of a process issued for violation of internal Revenue laws, he shall immediately cause the head of the still to be taken off, or the machinery to be disconnected in such a manner as to render it impossible for distillation to be carried on.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed the following nominations: Wm. J. Stanford, Local Appraiser of Merchandise, New Orleans; John J. Godfrey, Collector of Customs, St. Mary's, Georgia; Postmasters—Alger M. Wheeler, Danville, Virginia; Jos. H. Moore, El Paso, Illinois; Jos. S. Colling, Fort Randall, Dacotah. Consuls—Alexander Willard, of California, at Guyamas; Robert L. Matthews, of Illinois, at Valencia. Henry F. Heriot, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; Elisha B. Hamilton, to be Surveyor of Customs at Quincy, Illinois; Jos. F. Green, Commodore on the active list of the navy; M. B. Jones, of Indiana, Assistant Surgeon of the Navy.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

Wm. M. Blair, P. M., at Seymour, Indiana; A. Warren Rose, Receiver of Public Moneys at Sacramento, California; J. M. Menzies, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Kentucky.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President sent a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, including Juliut P. Dennis, P. M., Finlay, Ohio; Charles S. S. King, Indian Agent, Washington Territory; Philip Lindsley, U. S. Attorney, Middle District of Tennessee.

THE QUO WARRANTO WRIT.

It is now believed an application for a writ of *quo warranto* for Secretary Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will not be made.

IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers appointed by the House to conduct the Impeachment trial met this morning. By general consent Mr. Bingham was selected Chief Manager. A general consultation was had as to the manner in which the trial should be conducted by the prosecution.

THE FUNDING BILL.

A Washington special to New York states that no action is likely to be taken by the Senate on Mr. Sherman's new funding bill.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to take no action for the present on the nominations of General McClellan and J. Ross Brown as Ministers to England and China.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 3.—In the Convention a resolution approving the impeachment of the President was laid on the table.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the petition asking for the removal of all State officials at present and the repudiation of debts contracted prior to April, 1865.

The Committee on Judiciary Department reported all Judges to be chosen by the Legislature, and all Commonwealth attorneys and Clerks of Courts to be appointed by the Courts; the Attorney General to be appointed by the Supreme Court; the present County Court system to be adopted, and County Judges appointed.

A resolution was adopted that $5000 remaining of the appropriation for the Convention expenses be divided, giving $52 to each member, and the rest equally divided among its officers.

Mr. Hunnicutt closed the suffrage debate and said he had seen determined opposition to reconstruction, but was now willing to disfranchise twenty thousand more than the reconstruction acts disfranchised.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, March 3.—The Convention last night passed the article on corporations.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Dunham, prohibiting the assemblage of white and black children in the same schools, was voted down.

The report of the Committee on privileges and elections, excluding Mr. Martin of Yadkin from a seat and giving it to Mr. Marshall, radical, was passed.

Some time was spent on the articles on crimes and punishments.

The article of the Constitution relating to finances and the financial policy of the country, was made the special order for to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—The Convention was to-day engaged in an animated discussion as to whether the education of children shall be compulsory. An attempt was made by a strong faction to force colored children into schools and colleges among the whites.

A petition will go forward to Washington to-morrow, asking Congress to give unredeemed lands on the Coast, sold for taxes, to destitute freedmen.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 2.—The Convention completed the Judiciary department of the Constitution. The Governor has the appointment of a Notary Public in each Judiciary District, having the functions of a Justice of the Peace. This is the antidote to the election by the people of Justices of the Peace, which has been heretofore provided for. A reconsideration of the remedy is not improbable. The formation of volunteer corps is authorized, but a man may escape militia duty at a small expense.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—In the Convention yesterday some members voting for the adoption of the Constitution as whole entered a protest against portions of it. The following are portions of a protest by Judge Crawford against the adoption of the bill of rights: "Social equality is attempted to be enforced, and the rights of citizens to control their own property is attempted to be taken from them. A Judicial system has been adopted which is radically defective and will render uncertain and insecure the rights of property and the lives and liberties of the people. A system of public education has been adopted which will force heavy contributions from tax payers and will entirely prevent any public schools from being carried into effect, tend to prevent the rising generation from being educated, entail and subject the State to the exclusive control of the ignorant and uneducated. A system of proscription is adopted which attempts to deprive a large class of citizens of the privilege of voting or holding office who are liable to pay taxes and assist in bearing the burden of government, and the manner of restoration to franchise is calculated to incite the mean and unprincipled to participate in voting and holding office and to drive away the good and honorable. The oath of office is inconsistent with the Constitution, is absurd, disgraceful, seditious. The direct tendency of the Constitution as a whole is to engender feelings between the citizens of the State to such an extent as will lead to hostile collisions and anarchy, and the utter subversion of all law and Government; that the adoption of the Constitution will drive away many a good citizen and prevent emigration to the State, retard her progress, destroy her internal improvements, blight her prospects and destroy her peace and happiness."

Thos. P. Harrison protests against the Constitution as a whole. In addition to the reasons assigned by Mr. Crawford, he says that he was opposed to any disfranchisement, and in his opinion the whole plan of reconstruction is adverse to christian civilization.

Article 158 was amended yesterday to make New Orleans the capital of the State, instead of Baton Rouge. Against this a protest was entered.

The Convention to-day adopted the ordinance relative to the collection of a special tax, and adjourned till Thursday.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, March 3.—In the Convention to-day a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee to frame an ordinance for the relief of the people from pecuniary embarrassments, the same to be consistent with the rights and obligations of all parties and the Constitution of the United States.

The report on the legislative department was further considered.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

—The Shepherdstown *Register*, speaks of Col. J. E. Schley, of Jefferson county as a candidate for next Governor.

—The Union *Banner* says that "a good, loyal and capable male teacher" is wanted a New Creek, and will be paid liberal wages.

—The Berkeley *Union* has a strong article defending Senator Chapline against the slanders of the Charlestown *Spirit of Jefferson* rebel.

—A revival in the M. P. Church at Newburgh, Preston county, under the charge of Rev. F. A. Day, has resulted in over fifty converts.

—Mr. G. M. Hagans has purchased two parcels of the tract of land known as the "Rich Woods," adjoining Morgantown, at $47,50 per acre.

—One hundred acres of land (without fences or improvements,) one mile from Charlestown, Jefferson county, were sold a few days since for $90 an acre.

—The Preston County Coal Company at Austin, under the superintendence of M. L. Schaffer, is shipping 100 tons of coal per day and the Orrell Company at Newberry from 75 to 100 tons daily.

—We are glad to learn from the Clarksburg *Telegraph* that it is more prosperous now than it has ever been before. The *Telegraph* is a good paper, and deserves a generous support from the Union people of Harrison county.

—The Fourth Semi-Annual Session of the Teachers' Association of Monongalia county, will be held at the Hall of the West Virginia Agricultural College, in Morgantown, on Friday and Saturday 13th and 14th of March, 1868.

—The residence of Daniel Sutton, about two miles east of Martinsburg, was burned down on Sunday morning (23d.) Very few articles of furniture were saved. Supposed to have caught from a flue running in the upper story.

—A Mrs. Hessian, of Austin, Preston county, has recently gladdened the heart of her husband, Mr. Patrick Hessian, by the presentation of three boys, the entire crop weighing twenty and one half (20½) pounds. Mrs Hessian is doing well.

—Dr. Breck, of Morgantown, is delivering a course of free lectures in the M. E. Church of that place. The subject of his last lecture was "What we eat and drink." It would be a great advantage to the public if physicians generally would adopt this practice.

—An interesting revival is progressing in the M. E. Church at Clarksburgh. A protracted meeting is also in progress in the Southern Methodist Church, and quite an interest awakened during a week's evening services in the Presbyterian Church at the same place.

—William Shriner, while driving a two horse team along the "narrows" below Wellsburgh on Tuesday morning last, had the misfortune to have the whole establishment go over the river bank. One of the horses was killed, and the other crippled, besides other damage done.

—Martinsburg and vicinity seem to be affected with a chronic attack of burglary. The *Union* says that on Saturday (22d.) some thieving, hungry scoundrels, broke open the smoke-house of Robert Brown, about three miles west of that place and carried off all of his bacon. They were tracked to town, but no clue to the bacon could be found.

—Gen. S. D. Karns, through the medium of a card in the Parkersburg *Times*, presents his "kind regards to the Parkersburg Mill Company for suing "him for a balance on" his "lumber account" during his "temporary absence in Wheeling at the instance of Parkersburg." Rather a novel proceeding, it strikes us—the card, not the suit.

—The good people of Preston county are still exercised over some sort of a secret Democratic organization in that county. A meeting made up of both parties was held lately at Gordon School House, in which the existence of this organization was a subject of discussion. Certain prominent Democrats were accused with having attended its meetings and denied it. Nevertheless the fact seems to have been proven against them.

A Thrilling Chase—A Burglar Enters a Female College and is Shot Dead.

On Saturday night last a burglar entered the Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio. As frequent burglarious visits had been made during the past few weeks, two of the teachers laid in wait to trap the thief. They permitted him to get up stairs when they repaired to the Superintendent's house, some distance off, and secured help to capture the burglar. Armed with a revolver, the Principal, Mr. Lyons, and a man named Butler, accompanied the girls to the college. The lights in the halls were turned on, and search was made for the intruder. The men ascended to the third story in the main building, while the Principal remained on the first floor, and three teachers went to the third by way of the stairs in the wings. The forces surrounded the intruder completely. He either not having commenced operations, or hearing footsteps of coming doom, was in the main hall, and in the darkness, ran against Mr. Butler, who was unarmed. With a prefacing oath the burglar exclaimed, "Where am I," then turned and walked towards Mr. Lyons, who said, referring to Mr. Butler, "Henry, is that you?" Receiving no reply, Mr. L. cried "halt! and surrender, or I will shoot!" No heed was given to this, and Mr. L. fired. The burglar still came forward, caught the banisters in front of Mr. L., leaped over them, and bounded down the stairs Mr. L., who followed him all the time, demanded him to halt! stop! surrender! throw up arms! &c. No attention was paid to this and no reply given, till down on the first floor, where the burglar having failed to open the front door, rushed into the parlor, saying with another oath, "Let me alone or I'll kill you!" Mr. L. fired as the man was leaving the parlor and entering the hall, through which he ran, throwing a settee after him to impede the progress of those in pursuit. He passed out of the hall and down the back stairs into the basement to the outer door, south wing. Mr. L. fired once near the top of those stairs, and twice while the man was unbolting the door, which was the first time he had opportunity to aim with any exactness. No shot was fired without previous demand to halt or surrender, and the last was fired just as he was opening the door. He got out and apparently escaped unharmed. Subsequently his tracks were followed and led to his dead body, about one hundred yards from the house. He proved to be a stalwarth muscular negro, unknown in that neighborhood. He was unarmed, and the chief contents of his pockets consisted of a hat, port-monnaie containing about three dollars, some keys, a screw driver and a few matches. Inside his trousers were sewed various little bags, containing what he evidently believed to be charms. The firing aroused the scholars but they behaved nobly, giving no manifestations of fright, and uttering no screams. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "served the burglar right."

Jewelry Store Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The store of James E. Caldwell & Co., Chestnut street, was robbed of diamond rings and clusters valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, by two men, one of whom was subsequently arrested and about half the property recovered. He gave his name as Martin Bailey, trunkmaker, of Chicago. He came here five days ago in search of work. He was committed in default of five thousand dollars bail. His accomplice is yet at large.

—The Guernsey *Times* says: On Sunday, the 9th inst., near Gibson's station, this county, a man named Sulton shot himself through the head, causing almost instant death. It is not known whether it was done accidentally or an act of self destruction. He remarked to his wife, as she went out to milk the cows, that he was going to shoot a rat, or rabbit, (she did not understand which,) and after being out a short time heard the report of the gun and immediately returned to the house, where she found him in the agonies of death.

—In Texas, the final corrections of the registration lists show the totals to be 56,678 white, and 47,581 colored votres. The white majority is 9,097. The rejected applications numbered 7,738.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny Board of Controllers.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of Controllers was held Tuesday evening, March 3d, President Clark in the chair. The meeting was called to order by the President, and the exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. King.

Members present: Messrs. Barr, Brown, Jno. K., Boyle, Barker, Beckart, Borland, Chadwick, Crowther, Dunlap, Eaton, Francis, Groward, Kollock, Kimball, King, Lea, Lockhart, Mussler, Pitcairn, Parke, Richey, Tremble, Walton, Young, Alex., and President Clark. Members absent: Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, John Jr., Brahm, Forrester, Hillerich, Ingham, Loomis, McCance, McClinton, Reineman, Swift, Shea, Thorn, Torrence, White and Young, Robert.

The reports of the Visiting Committees of the local boards were then called for and read. The schools are all reported in a flourishing condition. In the First ward the whole number of scholars enrolled is 725, with an average attendance of 528. The night schools were also represented to be working well. In the Sixth ward there were 103 scholars enrolled in the night school, with an average attendance of 85.

A communication from the School Board in the Seventh ward, or Reserve district, was read by the Secretary, stating the reason for not coming into the Board of Control to be that the collector of school taxes in that district was accountable only to the Seventh ward board. They propose to come in at the beginning of the coming school year, and ask for instructions from the Board of Control relative to organizing. The communication was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Colored Schools. The School is reported in a flourishing condition. Whole number of pupils enrolled 194, with an average attendance of 130. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Francis read a communication from Miss Davidson, formerly a teacher in the Manchester schools, relative to a claim for salary. Miss D., it appears, was Principal of the Manchester schools at the time the borough was consolidated with the city, and was teaching under a contract with the Manchester Board of Directors. Previous to taking Manchester into the city, the Board of Control of Allegheny raised the salaries of teachers, and as Miss Davidson's term did not expire for one month after the consolidation, she claims the difference between the amount paid her by the Manchester Board and that paid to teachers of the same grade in the other wards of Allegheny, which is about $40. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Secretary submitted the bonds of John Ramsey, Robert Dilworth, James Graham, and Isaac Stewart, collectors of school tax. The bonds were approved and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Rea stated that he had been informed by several of the Principals that they were in want of blank notices of attendance, and moved that the Board order seven thousand printed, one thousand for each ward.

Mr. Francis moved to amend by including seven thousand enrollment blanks in the order.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Francis stated that the law required the Board, at the time of its organization, to elect a Receiver of school and school building taxes, and as the minutes of the preceding meeting, at which time the Board was organized, showed no such election, he moved that the minutes be amended so as to include the election of that officer, and that Mr. D. Macferron be elected Receiver for the ensuing year.

A member amended the motion by adding "that the compensation be fixed at two per cent."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Francis without a vote being taken.

Mr. Boyle that the matter of compensation should be referred to a committee, and moved that it be stricken out and the vote taken on the original motion. Adopted.

Mr. Francis' motion was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, the matter of compensation to the Receiver was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill from F. M. Orth & Co. of five dollars for a clock furnished for the Sixth ward schools was presented, and, on motion, the Secretary was ordered to draw a warrant for that amount.

Mr. Boyle stated that the duties of the Secretary and Janitor had both been increased and would be made greater the ensuing year than formerly, and moved that the matter of the compensation of their offices be referred to the Finance Committee. The motion was adopted.

A member stated that the Board had decided to have a vacation of two weeks in the month of April, but had not fixed the time at which it should commence, and moved that it be from the 27th of March to the 13th of April. Adopted.

The Secretary then announced the appointment of the following standing Committees by the Chair:

FINANCE.—John Brown, Jr.; Chairman; C. C. Boyle, Robert Young, Joseph Walton, William Mussler, S. Hillerich, R. B. Francis.

GRADES AND TEXT BOOKS.—Rev. E. E. Swift; Chairman; J. B. Ingham, Rev. Joseph King, Rev. S. F. Crowther, A. Young, C. W. Kimball, Dr. F. Hardtmeyer.

COLORED SCHOOLS.—L. H. Eaton, Chairman; M. Borlard, James Thorn, S. Barker, John E. Parke, Jos. Chadwick, S. Brahm.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.—Robert Lea, Chairman; Robert Pitcairn, H. M. Dunlap, Thomas McCance, John U. Barr, William F. Tremble, H. Reineman.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.—R. C. Loomis, Chairman; Robert White, J. K. Brown, Francis Torrence, C. A. Shea, Dr. J. H. Grouard, E. Forrester.

INSTITUTES.—James Lockhart, Chairman; Nat. McClinton, J. P. Richey, Frederick Beckhart, Samuel Ashworth.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—R. Kollock, Chairman; Robert Pitcairn, James Lockhart, C. C. Boyle, C. R. Shea, Jos. Chadwick, Dr. F. Hardtmeyer.

On motion adjourned.

Fire on Fourth Street—Carpenter Shop Burned.

At half past twelve o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of V. G. Elliot, on Fourth street, near Grant. The building was a one story brick, and contained a considerable quantity of lumber and some finished work, all of which was destroyed, as was also all of Mr. Elliot's tools. The damage to the building was very slight, however, as the roof was covered with tin which kept the flames confined. There was considerable delay in sounding the alarm, otherwise the loss would have been trifling. The fire department were on the ground and in a few moments extinguished the flames.

New Goods at an old House.

Mr. James Robb, No. 89 Market street, has just received a very superior stock of men, women and children's boots, shoes and gaiters, to which the attention of our readers is directed. The stock has been purchased with much care, and contains nothing but such articles as will give the amplest satisfaction to purchasers. The prices of the old established pioneer boot and shoe house are proverbially reasonable, and we urge our readers to keep this establishment in view when desirous of purchasing any thing in their line.

Fire in Lawrenceville.

A fire occurred in the machine and blacksmith shops of Messrs. Joseph Dyson & Co., Lawrenceville, between four and five o'clock yesterday morning, resulting in the total destruction of the building. The establishment is located nearly opposite the Allegheny Valley railroad shops in Lawrenceville. When the fire was first discovered the flames had obtained considerable headway, and the entire building was destroyed before any vigorous efforts could be made to extinguish them. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

On Special Duty.

Lieutenant Daniel McMullin, who, it will be remembered, was assaulted and beaten by rowdies in the Fifth ward, while serving under Mayor McCarthy, has again been placed on the police force, and will be assigned to special duty at the Mayor's office. Mr. McMullin is still suffering from the effects of his injuries, and is, consequently, unfit for active duty, but will fill the position to which he has been assigned faithfully. The appointment was made at a meeting of the Police Committee, held on Monday evening, and is certainly a commendable one.

Police Stations.—We are informed that it is the intention of the authorities to establish police stations at various points throughout the city and to extend the police to the new districts as rapidly as possible. Yesterday morning a station was established at Lawrenceville, and four officers detailed for duty there. The stations will all be in communication with the Mayor's office by means of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Rebellion in the Jail.

The prisoners confined in the county jail evinced a mutinous spirit yesterday morning, while the male prisoners were enjoying their customary two hours in the corridor. The mutiny, although it amounted to nothing in the end, for a time threatened to become a serious affair. Among the number in the corridor was John McEcker *alias* Ferguson, committed to answer at court for complicity in the East Liberty shoe theft. A group of twelve or fifteen of the prisoners became very noisy and disorderly. Warden White called them to order, but after a moment the disorderly demonstrations were re-commenced, and carried to a greater length than before. Again the Warden commanded order, when McEcker, who was the ringleader of the group, answered in an insolent and defiant manner. Warden White ordered him to his cell, but instead of going he renewed his insolence and continued to act disorderly. Mr. White went up the stairs for the purpose of taking the prisoner to his cell, when the latter attacked him, striking him a severe blow in the face. The comrades of McEcker pressed around and, intentionally or otherwise, prevented the Warden, for a moment, seizing the man. At length, however, he got hold of him and started with him down stairs. Some of the others seized hold of McEcker, and pulled him up again among them. Again the Warden seized him, receiving three or four additional blows in the face, and again started down the stairs. Deputy Warden Smith had by this time appeared on the scene of action and rendered efficient assistance. At length McEcker was taken away from the crowd of abettors, and locked up. After being placed in his cell he insisted that Mr. White should come in "there and fight him on the square." Two or three of the other prisoners, who abetted McEcker so actively, are also in closer durance than usual. Among them is a man named Dawson.

The Signs of Disease.

The sicknesses that afflict the human family are so varied in their character and oftentimes so obstruse as to baffle the skill and laugh to scorn the science of the most learned and inquisitive Physiologists. Especially is this true of that multitudinous class of diseases denominated *chronic* or sub-acute—and there is no class of more difficult management, more perhaps on account of establishing the real organ or function at fault, than for want of skill in the application of appropriate remedies. Of late years great light has been brought to bear on this subject in the examination of the urinary secretion, which being an elimination from the blood itself is almost sure to point out where the existing lesion is or the organ or function failing in its duty in carrying out the use of the human body.

The man who has done more, in a practical sense, in establishing this fact in the discovery of disease than any other, is our friend DR. OLDSHUE of this city, who has devoted over twenty years of the prime of his life in investigating the subject, and he has done so to some purpose. The Doctor is now a man in the prime of life and there are thousands of families throughout the country in which his name is an honored household word, for through his ministrations and skill they have been restored from sickness to health, from despondency and gloom to that of cheerfulness and the bouyancy of youth.

Let no one wonder then at the great respectability and credit which now attaches to this system of detecting disease, when it has been adopted and used by the ablest and most scrutinizing minds of both hemispheres.

There is now scarcely a disease afflicting the human body in which the signs exhibited in the urinary secretions are not appealed to for aid and confirmation.

A Cold Day.

The thermometer yesterday registered some six degrees below zero, and and exposed to the wind the mercury fell much lower. There fell during the early morning a light quantity of snow which, covering the ice covered streets and roads, afforded most excellent sleighing. The road to Perrysville was thronged last night with all sorts of vehicles on runners and the youth and fashion of the two cities were out in full force. Keating's, Shaler's, McKeon and the other hotels on the route drove a very fine business, being over-crowded with guests. From appearances it is probable that a thaw will set in by noon to-day, although "G. A." has not advised us to that effect.

Allegheny Letter Carriers Report.

The following is the Allegheny Letter Carriers' report for February, 1868:

DELIVERED.

Carriers.	Letters.	Drops.	Aggr'e.	Papers.
McKelvy	7,594	668	8,262	3,261
Harmon	5,898	552	6,450	1,677
Crumton	4,973	623	5,596	3,474
Moore	7,780	955	8,735	4,132
	26,245	2,786	29,043	14,444

COLLECTED.

	Letters.	Drops.	Aggr'e.	Papers.
McKelvy	2,892	684	3,576	91
Harmon	2,555	811	3,366	51
Crumton	910	40	950	1
Moore	2,880	210	3,090	42
	8,937	1,745	10,982	186

Lecture.—Rev. Audley Browne, late Chaplain of the 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, and State Senator from Lawrence county, and President of Wilmington College, will deliver a lecture next Friday evening, at No. 124 Lacock street, Allegheny, in aid of the Soldiers' Library Fund. The subject the learned and able gentleman has chosen, "From the Rapidan to Antietam," is full of meaning, and those who attend may safely anticipate a rare intellectual and historical treat.

Frightful Fall.—Yesterday morning James Smith, a boy fourteen years of age, while passing along the hill at the corner of the basin lot, slipped and fell over the bank, a distance of twenty feet. He was picked up insensible and removed to a house near at hand, where, by the application of proper remedies, he was restored to consciousness. Fortunately no bones were broken, but it is feared he was injured internally. He was removed to his father's residence on Penn street.

False Pretense.—Charles S. McGraw, a grocer in the Third ward, made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging A. S. Robinson with obtaining goods under false pretense. He alleges that Robinson at various times purchased groceries of him on the pretence that he would give him his furniture in payment, and on one occasion came into the store and got seven dollars, saying that prosecutor's partner had sent him for it. A warrant was issued.

Horse Killed.—A horse attached to one of the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger cars was killed yesterday on the heavy grade on Federal street. The car was descending the grade when the brake gave way and in order to stop the driver pulled the horses to one side, when one of them was thrown against the point of the shaft of an approaching dray, which entered his side and killed him almost instantly.

Glass House Burned.—A fire occurred in Lawrenceville about half-past one o'clock, in Charles Jeremy's glass house, on Ewalt street, destroying the entire building with its contents. The alarm was sounded from box 65, but before the engines could get there the entire building was consumed.

☞ THE RINK!
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
GRANDEST AFFAIR
OF THE SEASON!
Thursday Evening, March 5, 1868.
REVIVAL OF THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY!
GRAND TOURNAMENT
BY KNIGHTS IN ARMOR!
Ten Knights have entered the Lists.
THE VICTOR
Will select from the audience
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LADY
AND CROWN HER
QUEEN OF BEAUTY!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE WANTING CLOTHING.
We now offer our stock of
WINTER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
And OVERCOATINGS,
Which will be made to order in the latest style, fully 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN OFFERED THIS SEASON. Call and examine stock and price.
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
No. 98 WYLIE ST., corner of Federal

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ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS, of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
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CHARLES & PEEBLES, Undertakers and Livery Stables, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, Undertaker and Embalmer, No. 45 Ohio St., Allegheny, and No. 80 Diamond Square, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hand the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $5 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards; all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, UNDERTAKER, Office, No. 244 Ohio Street, Allegheny. Metallic, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle Streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., for hire.

WANTS.

WANTED, TO RENT OR BUY, A Large Room or Yard, Where there is power connected sufficient to run a light wood manufacturing business; or a building suitable to put steam power in.
Address E. N. C. & CO., ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

WANTED—AGENTS, for THE BLUE-COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 Pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price, only $2.50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d&f

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOBOKEN.—The balance of these desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a-half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. HILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot 44 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 23 by 110 feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. BUSH & CO., Beaver street, near Chestnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE, nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret, No. 94 ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April 1st, 1868. Enquire at the house.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—AT HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES, one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near the Monongahela House.
☞ Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—One CARRIAGE, suitable for one or two horses; one TWO-HORSE WAGON, and a double set of HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire at the PENITENTIARY.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—Two Store Rooms in new buildings on Ohio Avenue, near Bidwell street, Allegheny, with dwellings over each, with water, bath room and gas. Locality good for dry goods, grocery or retail shoe store. Also in same buildings, four rooms, suitable for small family. Apply at office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

STANDARD TIME,
RUN INTO RHYME.
United, unequalled, securely they stand,
Nothing approaches them in the whole land;
Independent they *tick* in *time's* onward ways,
Telling our progression, in *moments* and *days*.
England and Switzerland's vain boasting and pride,
Dead, vanquished and buried, low down in the tide.
Surmounting all others our *watches* they stand,
The pride of our nation, the joy of our land;
A *watch* they keep while others are sleeping,
Tick, tick, they go on, in joy or in weeping;
Engineers on the railroad, river or field,
Say all the same thing, "For one moment don't yield."
When railroads adopt them, knowing best that is made,
A man in the country need not be afraid;
The merchant the banker, mechanic and all,
Call these best for Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall.
Hear now the conclusion the *watch* that we mean,
COme read the Acrostic, and all will be seen.
Our Agents in Pittsburgh have assortment complete—
Call in at their number, 56 FIFTH STREET;
DUNSEATH & HASLETT, so well known to the trade,
In selling good *Jewelry*, ordered or made.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS.
VICHY SALT.
This preparation contains, in a portable form, the constituents of the celebrated Mineral Water, and is highly recommended to travelers, as its properties are retained for any length of time unimpaired.
BI-CARBONATE OF POTASSA.
For the instant preparation of a most agreeable sparkling Potassa Water, used as a corrective in complaints characterized by an acid or vitiated condition of the secretions.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
The effervescent properties of this light and elegant preparation are retained in the highest degree, through its granular form, producing a continued sparkling effervescence, and preserving the flavor as a palatable Saline Draught.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
This preparation is strongly recommended for its simplicity of use, and as possessing all the qualities of the celebrated Seidlitz Spring in Germany. Thus a most desirable medicinal draught is produced, in an agreeable form, without the inconvenience of using two powders. It may be used with great advantage in cases of heartburn, nausea, acidity of stomach, or as a mild aperient or alterative, and is best taken in the morning.
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PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 9. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868

"THE LAW is binding on me, Constitution or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal." In that brief sentence, one month ago, General GRANT embodied the true theory of the Federal Constitution, and the fundamental duty of patriotism. It was the great truth which invigorated and sustained the Union arms from Fort Sumter to Appomatox, and which, as we thought, was sufficiently and forever vindicated in the closing victories of '65. Submission to the constituted authority, acquiescence in all legally enacted laws, the right and the correlative duty of appeal to the only constitutional arbitrament of the judiciary,—these plain, primary obligations of each good citizen were never more clearly conceived, or expressed with more plain and direct simplicity, than in those words of Gen. Grant. Had the South accepted that truth in 1861, there would have been no secession, no rebellion, no war, and no necessity for reconstruction. Had the South, last year, untempted either by traitors in and out of office, or by the terrible power for mischief which it has again been able to wield through ANDREW JOHNSON—President by virtue of an assassination—consented to receive this simple truth as its political guide, the ten States would ere this have regained all their practical relations, reconstruction would have been complete in restoration and the union of thirty seven States, once more bound together upon the broad and lasting basis of Liberty, Justice and the Constitution as it is, would have entered upon the year 1868 standing before the world the freest, the most prosperous, the most powerful and the most enduring republic of all time.

And, now, let us show that we, the loyal citizens of the Union, accept and recognize in this simple truth the pledge of our own obedience to the written law, the plainest and most imperative duty of the hour. Disregard that truth, emulate the bad example of that bad man whom the people are about to hurl down from the high place he has abused, and the days of the Republic are numbered. Accept it, act upon it, each and every citizen who loves his country, and this crisis, which now seems so full of peril, will be stripped of all its terrors, the laws will have universal obedience, and the country will soon emerge from all peril and with an unclouded future. *In hoc signo vincemus!*

THE SPIRIT of the press, of both parties, touching the present matter of impeachment, is fairly under the judgment of our readers this morning, in the extracts which we have collated from leading journals. The Republican papers coincide, as may be seen, with remarkable unanimity, in the opinions which the GAZETTE has already expressed. On the other hand, it is maintained by Democratic journals, as by Messrs. Woodward, Eldridge, Brooks and other Democratic representatives in debate, 1st, that the President possesses the right to judge of the constitutionality of any law, executing it, or disobeying it accordingly; 2d, that an adverse judgment upon the validity of the Tenure-of-office Law, if rendered at any time prior to the final action of the Court of Impeachment, would have the effect to acquit the recusant Executive of all legal guilt or official delinquency. The true issue, we scarcely need repeat, is upon the first of these points: the second is entirely immaterial, since no judicial decision—were it probable or possible that such might be rendered—can, now or hereafter, any more than in the past, clothe the President with the solely judicial prerogative, viz: of pronouncing upon the constitutionality of laws, by justifying him in the extra constitutional function which he has risked so much in assuming. The finding of his judges upon the first point, covering as it does not only the latest offense, but also his two years of both open and secret opposition to the congressional policy of loyal reconstruction in the rebel States, will have an ample effect for all the purposes of loyalty, and to meet all requirements for the public weal.

THE HOUSE Impeachment Committee have not yet completed their preparation of the articles which they were instructed to draw up, but probably may be prepared to report to-day. The number and tenor of the Articles which they may present are, of course, entirely unknown, and rumors purporting to give the substance of this report in advance, are merely sensational and entitled to no credit. One of these rumors, which has more of probability than the rest, is to the effect that the Committee will confine their charges and specifications to the acts of Mr. JOHNSON in attempting to gain possession of the War Office, and disregarding the law to the contrary. This, if correct, takes the offender upon his own ground, and puts him at once upon his defense in the alleged invalidity of the law. When he undertakes to establish that defense simply by force of the argument of counsel, and unsustained by competent and timely judicial decisions, he may begin to realize his exact position. The Court of Impeachment takes cognizance only of facts, of enacted laws and of their established judicial interpretations. And any defense outside of these will be of no avail.

THE primary meetings to be held throughout the county to-morrow, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican Convention, which will assemble on Monday next, should be attended by every member of the party. The important business to be transacted by the Convention on Monday demands that none other than able, fit and intelligent delegates be sent there to represent the voters of the various districts, and we trust not a single Republican will remain away from the primary election.

Aside from the selection of delegates the voters are requested to give expression to their sentiments regarding the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county. Elsewhere we publish the call of the Union Executive Committee for the Convention, which designates the hours for the primary elections to take place in the different wards, boroughs and townships.

THE House having concurred in the Senate amendments to the supplementary reconstruction bill, this has gone to the President for his action, and Mr. JOHNSON will signalize the possibly last hours of his administration by another veto, of which it need only be said in advance that his well known role will be sustained to the last. The main feature of the new bill is that which substitutes a simple majority of the votes cast for the present requirement of a majority of the registration, in the acceptance or rejection by any Southern State of its new Constitution.

ON the day of Mr. STANTON's reinstatement in the War office by the Senate, he prepared a letter of resignation, intending, after three or four days of quiet possession of the office, to forward this letter to the President. That it was not so sent was solely in consequence of the actively hostile attitude which the President instantly assumed, and which in effect forbade the Secretary to make any personal concessions whatever.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL has gone to a Committee of Conference from the two Houses to settle the disagreements. The Committee will hold its first session on Tuesday next.

THE DUE COURSE OF LAW.

The Great Republic has lived for eighty years. From its feeble beginnings, it has grown, year after year, with a steady progress in population, in territory, in wealth, and in all the material elements of sovereign greatness, until our generation finds it ranking as high as the highest among the first-rate powers of Christendom. The inherent elements of its strength, its constitutional, vital forces, have sustained it triumphantly through several foreign wars and have brought it safely out of an intestine rebellion, the last and severest trial of all, with that vital force unimpaired, with its physical vigor renewed and increased, and with a final and absolute redemption from the one vicious and formidable weakness of its birth. To-day our Republic stands, before the world, more than ever able to defy foreign aggressions and to maintain not only its political independence, but all the rights and the responsibilities of a sovereign State.

All this we owe to the wisdom of our fathers, to the simplicity and purity of the popular institutions which they founded, to the efficient and skilfully practical workings of the social and municipal regulations which they established, to the patriotism and intelligence which has ever taught our citizens to respect the law, and to abide by the constituted authorities, and, more than all, let us say with reverent gratitude, to the Divine blessing which, through all seeming prosperity or adversity, has guided our nation to its deliverance from the thraldom of error and injustice, and blotted out forever the last trace of human slavery.

And now, at last, for the first time in our history as a people, we are about to avail ourselves of that far reaching wisdom of the fathers which provided for the nation the way to reach and punish a delinquent Chief Magistrate, whose trial for offences against the public weal is to be commenced and prosecuted to its end after the forms and in the mode which they prescribed. The Republic has lived for nearly a century in the trust that the constitutional provisions for an impeachment of its highest officer might, for all time, continue the mere shadow of a possibility, never to be enforced as an immediate relief from an imminent public danger. The representatives of the people find that the President is guilty of high misdemeanors and, taking recourse to the fundamental law so long since provided in that behalf, have impeached him. The law is clear. He has boldly and flagrantly offended it. The penalties prescribed by the law itself for any disregard of its terms, are equally clear and positive, so that no convicted offender need hope to escape them. The Constitution expressly provides the tribunal before which he shall be tried. The mode of inquest into all criminal allegations, the manner of their formal embodiment as charges, the presentation of these to the Court of Impeachment, and the regular course of proceedings upon the final hearing, are also adequately and minutely prescribed. To this constitutional tribunal the people have now ordered that the offender shall be remitted for a constitutional trial, under all the constitutional forms. It will be the province of that tribunal, under due advisement, to decide upon the truth of the charges or the sufficiency of the defense.

It will not be within the province of that tribunal to decide upon the merits of his plea of the inherent unconstitutionality of any law, unless that plea be supported by the decision of some competent judicial authority rendered prior to the alleged offence. Nor if, before the Court of Impeachment shall come to a final judgment, this question of the inherent validity of any law which he has defied, should be decided adversely by any court of competent authority, and in accordance with the avowed opinions of the offender then under trial, would that fact render his offence any the less flagrant, or avail him in mitigation of his sentence, if found guilty. For, though seemingly but technical, his offence would, upon conviction, still stand as fatal, the crime of *læsa majestatis*, the highest possible offense against the public safety, and the sentence of his judges must make it known to all citizens, the highest and the lowest, that no one man, be he President, no body of men, though it have a political or municipal organization, shall hereafter dare to usurp the sole province of the Judiciary by assuming to pronounce upon those high constitutional questions which belong only to the Judicial prerogative.

The judgment of the Court of Impeachment will discharge the President if proved innocent, but if he be found guilty will convict him as a violator of the Constitution and the Law, and will inflict a sentence commensurate with his crime. Not even ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, shall with impunity arrogate to himself the interpretation of those laws which it is his first duty as a citizen to obey, and which he is sworn and charged as President to execute.

ANDREW JOHNSON already proposes in some sort, either at his own instance by proceedings under a *quo warranto*, or at the instance of the people acting through an application in behalf of their representatives, to refer the constitutional question to the Court and to take its opinion thereupon. He is too late. He has, in his own mad folly, been blind to his own opportunities. The golden moment for him has gone by, and forever. His hour was when the Senate lawfully restored the War Secretary to his office. Had the President then, acquiescing presently in its action, proceeded, for his own ultimate relief from his fancied grievance, to cause the proper case to be made and submitted for judicial cognizance, he would have been acting wisely, patriotically and with the hearty consent of the people of all parties. But, if he saw this, he failed to improve the opportunity. He turned his back upon the lawful remedy, and flung himself defiantly against the strength of the people. And now no breadth or length of *ex post facto* judicial interpretation declaring the invalidity of the law which he has defied can excuse this man's arbitrary assumption of power, or lessen the magnitude of his offense. For him, all the more that he is the Chief Executive, and for all of us who would be loyal citizens, the letter of the law as enacted shall ever, "constitution or not, be held binding until set aside by the proper tribunal."

We repeat that the case is a simple one. The laws and the Constitution deal abundantly with it. To the lawful tribunal, it is to be remitted by the people, and the people, from the least to the highest, from President to ploughman, of all sections and of all parties, *must* and *will* abide by the result. In that obedience will be Law, Order, Patriotism and Peace. In resistance would be Rebellion, to be swiftly and sternly crushed.

Furthermore, it is now too late to let this grave matter pass off by making a case for judicial interpretation. We repeat that no amount of such interpretation, be it which way it might, can lessen the offense of him who has dared beforehand to usurp in his own person those judicial functions, to disregard his oath as the Executive, and of his own revolutionary and despotic will, to declare what laws he will or will not obey. If the President, who is bound to obey like the humblest of us, and who is sworn to execute as the highest of us, the embodiment of our power, may do this with impunity, much more might any private citizen refuse a simple obedience to such laws as he may find distasteful to his opinions or unfriendly to his personal interests. The representatives of the people have determined to uphold the power which the people have committed to the legislative branch of the government. They will, further, not flinch from their not less high and solemn *duty to protect and vindicate the Supreme Judiciary* of the nation from such dangerous and revolutionary encroachments by the Executive upon its constitutional prerogatives. *Of the three great divisions of our Government, two stand to-day equally assailed by the third. The defense of both has been wisely entrusted by the people to one of them*, with ample powers in law and in fact. And so because this offender is our Chief Magistrate, our sworn Executive, we shall make of his high offence and its just punishment a perpetual example, that hereafter, for all time, it may be known that no citizen stands so high that the law cannot reach him, or so low that the law will not protect him.

In the interest of peace, of business prosperity, of that repose for every element of the public welfare which the people need and must have, we urge upon the National Legislature the speediest performance of its duties. And if impeachment results in conviction, we shall find that our representatives have grappled with and finally overthrown that man who, as we believe, is and has been, for every hour of his Chief Magistracy, the head and front and life of a deep-laid and continuous plot against the Union and its laws. Let them vindicate at once the law which he defies and the Constitution which he has trampled upon, by submitting him to all their obligations, and, if guilty, to every tittle of their penalties!

MR. JOHNSON'S PRESENT STATUS.

We concur fully in the opinion expressed by Republican journals that it would be inexpedient and unwise to raise a question now as to the legal right of the President to continue in the discharge of his Executive functions during the pendency of the proceedings for his impeachment. That such a question exists was manifest in the introduction to Congress, some weeks since, of a bill which proposed to suspend, by explicit enactment, the incumbent of any high civil office while under such trial. That bill sleeps quietly in a Committee room, and whatever of expediency or propriety its enactment heretofore might have had, its passage at this juncture is, for obvious reasons, not wisely to be thought of.

On all previous occasions of impeachment before the Senate, cases some six or seven in number, it is known that in each instance the alleged offender has, in point of fact, abstained from the exercise of his official functions while the proceedings were pending.

In but one of those cases, that of BLOUNT, Senator from Tennessee, impeached in 1797 for complicity in a treasonable intrigue with Great Britain, was the question raised of suspension from office pending trial. In that case the House demanded the sequestration of the offender from his seat in the Senate and the demand was granted by the Senate in its vote of the same day, ordering Mr. BLOUNT into the custody of its Messenger, from which he was only released upon filing adequate securities for his appearance at trial. And, on the next day, the Senate expelled him absolutely from his seat, as "having been guilty of a high misdemeanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator." It is to be observed that this expulsion was prior to the sitting of the Court of Impeachment upon his case. No one would deny that the Senate, constituting the entire body of the Impeachment tribunal in the case of arraignment of any civil officer below the grade of the Chief Magistrate, has ample authority, under the precedent, to take steps for securing the attendance of the accused by the usual method of ordering him into custody. It is equally evident that the Senate, as a Senate, had the naked right to prejudge the case of Mr. BLOUNT, as a Senator, by summarily declaring his guilt to be established and expelling him from its body. Why the same Senate should subsequently proceed, as it did, with what had then become a mere formality—the re-hearing of the case as an Impeachment tribunal with a finding of guilty—has not been very satisfactorily explained.

The President of the United States is now to be on trial. For his case, and for such case alone, the Constitution adds the Chief Justice to the body of his triers, and to preside over the inquest. And it may be safe to deny that any less authority than that of the fully and legally constituted tribunal to which the charges against Mr. JOHNSON are finally to be remitted, could legally take other order, in the way of preliminary process, than the "summons" which is already expressly required. The impolicy, not to use stronger language, of raising any question as to the President's official status, pending the trial, is quite apparent and the technical difficulties and embarrassments which would attend its decision. That it is unnecessary, is very generally admitted by intelligent and loyal citizens.

The pending proceedings will be conducted to a speedy conclusion, and in the meantime the accused is powerless for any open and forcible resistance to the constitutional authority of the Court of Impeachment, while the simple pendency of the trial itself disarms him of all the moral power and of most of the official influence which he has until now so grossly and recklessly abused. It is useless to hope that this man will follow the example of his predecessors under arraignment before the highest court known to our laws by forbearing the intermediate exercise of any of his official functions. It must be admitted that his past record, in the way of both personal and official delicacy and dignity, gives no encouragement for that hope. Let him stand, the shadow of a Chief Magistrate, until the finding of the Court shall close this painful scene in our national history!

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of refiners and dealers in petroleum has been called to meet at Pittsburgh on the 4th day of March next. The call emanates from the Petroleum Association of this city, and is at the instance of the trade generally in all parts of the country. Questions of much importance to the interests of refiners and dealers in oil will be considered by the Convention, and it is hoped and expected that the entire trade, which has now become so vast in its resources and commercial influence, will be fully and ably represented in its deliberations.

THE London *Standard* having, besides a lingering fancy for rebel loans, a decided grudge, based on Alabama and Fenian questions, against America, thus bids farewell to Mr. C. F. Adams, a man who would command respect and praise even from a mortal enemy:

"If Mr. Adams is going back to America, he takes our good wishes with him. Amidst the crowd of empty talkers, emptier thinkers, would-be statesmen, and half-bred politicians, who seem now to be having it all their own way in the North and South, Mr. Adams will stand pre-eminent *facile princeps*, by virtue not only of his birth and superior culture, but by his advantage in all the qualities which make men rightfully rulers over their fellows."

DEATH OF GEN. WILLIAM ROBINSON, JR.

The veteran has fallen. Full of years, of services and of honors, he yesterday fell asleep with his fathers, at his residence in Allegheny.

Born upon the spot where he died, December 17th, 1785, he was the first male of Anglo Saxon parentage who had his nativity west of the Ohio river. That vast development of population, of wealth, and of manifold improvement, which now exists between the Allegheny range and the Pacific coast, was all wrought out substantially in his lifetime, and under his eyes. It is not an exaggeration to affirm that so wonderful a spectacular enchantment was never before, in all the cycles of civilization, presented to the contemplation of a mortal.

The companions of his early years were the children of white men of the border and of the Indians. Several times his father and the family were driven from the log hut in which they abode, and which occupied the site of the present stately mansion, into Fort Du Quesne, which stands an historical monument, degraded from national use to occupancy by an humble household. Of course, his opportunities for education were limited. He learned more from nature than from art. Endowed with a vigorous physical constitution, with a vigorous and analytical understanding, he grew early in manhood into conspicuity and usefulness. Prominent in private and public enterprises, he was identified not only with the growth and expansion of his native city, of which he was the first Mayor, but became influential in broader fields of enterprise, as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, which received most important benefits from his experience and judgment.

He was not only a clear-headed business man and general thinker, but at one period was warmly enlisted in public concerns. Intelligent in such matters much beyond the ordinary run of business persons, he acquired facility in composition and became a pungent and lucid newspaper writer. Nor did the fire of his mind or his force and exactness of expression abate with the accumulated infirmities of old age. During the present month he called upon us with an article, written with all the trenchance which characterised his mature manhood, and desired its publication. It was upon a matter of municipal consequence. In the course of the conversation that ensued, he remarked that the first article he wrote for the GAZETTE was published in 1805. We may add, his last article for these columns appeared in February, 1868. The wide span of sixty-three years separated his first literary effort from his last.

He is gone. One of the old landmarks is removed. A link that connected the present with the past, has been broken and cannot be replaced. He has made his march with the great procession that went before him. He cannot be lamented as one who falls in mid-career, with all his usefulness cut short. A life protracted beyond the common lot, filled with activities, crowned with abundant compensations, and lengthened out into serene and honored old age, has closed peacefully as the sun descends to rest in the bosom of the western ocean.

WESTERN REPUBLICANS ON CURRENCY AND TAXATION.

The Republicans of Indiana, in their State Convention last week, resolved with entire unanimity, that all property should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation; that the public debt should be honestly met, and that all bonds should be paid in legal-tenders, or greenbacks, except when an express contract has provided otherwise, and with due regard to the proper volume of the currency. They also resolved against contraction, and for the supply of the deficiency of legal-tender currency to the extent required by the business wants of the country.

The Republicans of Ohio will hold their State Convention on the 4th of March, when the same questions will come up for consideration, and, it is not unlikely, will be met by similar resolutions. At the primary meetings for appointment of delegates in many of the Ohio counties, as well as in the editorials of not a few of the local Republican journals, special attention has been already given to the subject. In Logan county, for example, the resolutions, drawn up by Attorney General West, deprecate every form of repudiation, favor the substitution for the present public obligations of "another class of securities which shall be subject to their equal proportion of the public burden," and advocating a supply of currency adequate to the wants of the country, which, "to the extent consistent with its express stipulations, should be made receivable as coin, alike on account of private dues and public obligations."

While the expression of opinion has in nearly all cases been equally favorable to the position taken in Indiana, we notice among a few of our Ohio exchanges a decidedly spirited opposition to what is denounced as an endorsement of the Pendlstonian theory. But the advocates of no contraction, of equalized taxation and of the redemption of the Five-Twenties in legal-tenders, under proper regulations as required by the interests of business, will be materially strengthened by the success of Gen. Beatty, whose large majority in the late special election in the VIIIth Congressional District is admitted to have been in part, if not wholly, due to his similar position on these questions.

These indications show the strong probability that the Ohio Republicans will join their Indiana brethren on these questions. In both of those States these questions have been made for obvious reasons leading topics for popular discussion of late, and it is our own duty as journalists to note the position to which our friends in those States are evidently tending.

MR. SHERMAN yesterday reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate an amended bill providing for the funding of the national debt. In view of the tide of public opinion setting in against the discharge of the obligations of the Government in gold, Mr. SHERMAN's plan of redemption will prove popular and find favor with many Democrats and Republicans. He claims that the public faith would not be weakened, inasmuch as every dollar of debt will be paid with interest, in that sort of money which is acknowledged by all classes as the currency of the country. He believes something must be done to lighten the burdens left by the war to weigh down industrial interests, and, while his bill does not contemplate injustice to the bondholder so much as justice to the people, he urges that it should be favorably acted upon by Congress. He takes the ground that the obligations entered into in the name of the Government by its officials, while Congress was not in session, are not binding—the Government not being responsible for the representation of its agents—and that to redeem five-twenties in any currency but that in which they were bought, would prove fatal to every commercial and financial interest, depreciating public securities and pressing with tenfold inconvenience the masses of the people.

A CASE IN POINT—RIGHTS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

An impregnable ground upon which it is claimed that negroes in the South should have the right of suffrage, is that they stood loyal to the flag of the free against their traitorous masters in the late rebellion, and for this reason should have power to preserve what they helped to defend. They are now constitutionally free, but their freedom will be but a mockery if not allowed to protect it by the ballot.

The following *Virginia statute* of October, 1783, found in Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. xi, page 308, needs no comment. Intelligent readers can fit it to more than one of the events of the last seven years.

"WHEREAS, It hath been represented to the present General Assembly that during the course of the war (of the Revolution) many persons in this State had caused their slaves to enlist in certain regiments, or corps, raised within the same, having tendered such slaves to the officers appointed to recruit forces within the State as substitutes for free persons, whose lot or duty it was to serve in such regiments or corps, at the same time representing to such recruiting officers that the slaves so enlisted by their direction and concurrence, were free; and it further appearing to this Assembly that, on the expiration of the term of enlistment of such slaves, their former owners have attempted again to force them to return to a state of servitude, contrary to the principles of justice and to their own solemn promise. And whereas, it appears just and reasonable that all persons enlisted as aforesaid, who have faithfully served agreeable to the terms of their enlistment, and have thereby, of course, contributed towards the establishment of American Liberty and Independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their toils and labors,

"*Be it therefore enacted*, That such and every slave who served as aforesaid, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be fully and completely emancipated, and shall be held and deemed free; and the Attorney General of the Commonwealth is hereby required to sue *in forma pauperis* for the freedom of every such person, and if found entitled to freedom a jury shall be empannelled to assess his damages."

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

An effort will be made in the approaching Republican Convention to change the present delegate system of nominating State and County officers, and to adopt what is known as the "Crawford County System"—that is, to nominate by the popular vote cast at primary meetings throughout the county.

In a sparsely populated county that system may do very well, but in our county, with its two cities and numerous boroughs, densely populated, it is easy to foresee the result of adopting it. We have had just cause to complain of the action of our delegates, but faulty as they may prove, the proposed change will be worse.

How easy would it be for an unprincipled candidate to secure control of a few wards and boroughs, and with the large number of votes that could be polled, *at such an election*, out run any opposing candidate?

At present the rural districts find it difficult to make themselves felt in convention, and if this popular vote system be adopted they may at once bid farewell to all future nominations. All they need do will be "go it blind" for the nominee, or bolt the party nominations and join with some other organization. Any change will be for the worse, and we cannot afford to "swop horses" at this time. X.

EDITORS GAZETTE: As there is a proposition before the people of Allegheny county to change the mode of making nominations for the Republican party, and as there is not a doubt in my mind but there will be some change made by the next Convention, as the people are heartily disgusted with the present delegate system, after viewing the "Crawford County System," as you published on Saturday, the 22d instant, I think it is the very thing we want, under the following regulations for this county, to wit:

Let the Executive Committee divide the county, *as already recommended by them*, into three districts, say Pittsburgh, one, Allegheny, two, and the south side of rivers the third district; each district to be entitled to two members of Assembly and one County Commissioner.

As we only elect one County Commissioner each year, let the Committee in its call for the election designate which district is entitled to the nominee. Under this arrangement let the voters of each district elect by popular vote their own candidates for those offices, and all other officers for nomination to be voted for by all of the voters of the county. Whichever of the districts is entitled to the County Commissioner, let them nominate him, by popular vote, none others voting, but the voters of that district. Under this arrangement, I think, all will be fairly represented according to the number of voters, and will give satisfaction to all, and certainly will be a great improvement over the present system.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Method of Impeachment.

In the United States, the impeachment of the President is without precedent. Only once, in 1843, an attempt was made against President Tyler, but it failed. There have, however, been several cases of the impeachment of other civil officers. In 1797, William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached for having intrigued to transfer New Orleans to Great Britain; in 1803, John Pickering, Justice of the District Court of the District of New Hampshire, was impeached on four charges, one of which alleged that he was a man of loose morals and intemperate habits; in 1805, the impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the cause of great public excitement; in 1830, James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court for the District of Missouri, was impeached of high misdemeanors. The latest cases are those of Judge Watrous of Texas, who was impeached in 1857, and of Judge West H. Humphreys of Tennessee, who in 1862 was impeached for complicity in the Rebellion. All these cases constitute precedents for the impeachment of the President, which will be conducted in a similar manner, except that at the trial of the President the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States must preside. The main points in the procedure against the President will, therefore, be as follows:

A committee appointed by the House will appear before the bar of the Senate and officially announce the resolution of impeachment. The President of the Senate will appoint a Select Committee to hear the report of the Committee of the House. A report will then be made by the Senate Committee to the Senate. The Senate will take action, and its action will be officially communicated to the House. The Speaker will appoint a Board of Managers to conduct the Impeachment; they will carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment. The action of the House will be read to the Senate, which then appoints the time when it will "resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment." Each Senator takes the oath that he will do impartial justice. The Board of Managers of the House being introduced to the bar of the Court, formally present the articles of impeachment. A summons is issued to the party accused to answer the articles of impeachment, fixing the day returnable, which is served at least ten days before the return thereof. The day of the trial having arrived, the House, resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, proceeds in a body to the Senate Chamber, and is admitted. The return is read by the Secretary of the Senate. Arrangements are then made for the summoning of witnesses. The trial being completed, each article is read by the Secretary, and the roll called, when each Senator answers "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," two-thirds being required to declare the accused guilty. The decision is given, and communicated to the accused. If found guilty, the President will from that moment be deprived of his office.

The trial of President Johnson will rank in history as one of the most celebrated state trials of all times. Rarely has the world watched the proceedings of a legislative body with so intense an interest as it will watch the action of Congress in this impeachment case, and the decision of the Senate, whatever it may be, will make a profound impression throughout the world.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

KISSES.

Cupid, if storying legends tell aright,
Once fram'd a rich Elixir of Delight.
A chalice o'er love-kindled flames he fixed,
And in it nectar and ambrosia mix'd:
With these the magic dews which evening brings,
Brushed from the Idalian star by faery wings;
Each tender pledge of sacred faith he joined,
Each gentle pleasure of th' unspotted mind—
Day-dreams, whose tints with sportive brightness glow,
And Hope, the blameless parasite of Woe.
The eyeless Chemist heard the process rise,
The steady Chalice bubbled up in sighs,
Sweet sounds transpired, as when the enamor'd dove
Pours the soft murm'ring of responsive love.
The finished work might Envy vainly blame,
And 'Kisses' was the precious compound's name.
With half, the God his Cyprian mother blest,
And breath'd on Sara's lovelier lips the rest.

S. T. C.

FROM THE SOUTH.

—Pneumonia and scarlet fever are troubling Missouri.

—Kentucky papers are troubled about the dullness of the mule trade.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* delights in calling Hunnicutt "a collapsed demagogue."

—Bishop Carroll, of Covington, Ky., is so ill that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—The Georgia Convention has left the question of eligibility of negroes to office to the State Legislature.

—Bishop Martin is hard at work raising funds to proceed with the building of the cathedral at Natchitoches, La.

—Maj. Gen. McDowell McCook is the commander of the sub-district of Texas. His headquarters are at Brownsville.

—Mrs. James Prewitt, of Mercer, Ky., has run off with Mr. D. A. Davis. Mr. Prewitt is not going off to find either of them.

—Peas and potatoes are being planted in Georgia, a fact which must be especially pleasant to the lovers of those vegetables.

—Bears are very plenty in Texas. A party of hunters started out from Brenham and in two days killed six bears in Brazoria county.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Rev. Jas. W. Kellogg, of Dearborn, eloped last week with the wife of William Moorehouse of the same place.

—Last summer the Missouri river at Glasgow measured 1,478 feet across. A few days since, at the same place, it measured but 800 feet. Water fall was there.

—The wild ducks and geese are so numerous as to be a pest, in the lower portion of Jackson county, Missouri. Whole fields of corn have been destroyed by them.

—There was a meeting in Yazoo City, on the 7th inst., to devise means to successfully resist the payment of taxes. Whether they will succeed in their devises remains to be seen.

—The widow of John C. Calhoun was forced recently to sell his library at auction, and it brought only $250; whole shelves of books were knocked off at five to six dollars per shelf.

—The North Carolina Convention recently adjourned, on motion of Mr. Hood, a presbyterian minister, until the circus had passed the capitol; after which their duties were resumed.

—The people of Lexington and Paris, in the State of Kentucky, had an exciting match for the championship recently. One of the finest cock fights on record took place, and Paris was victorious.

—During the last month the heavy cotton transactions in Nashville have used so much money that currency is very scarce thereabouts. From $40,000 to $50,000 per day have been sent into the country to planters.

—A young man, who was waltzing at a ball in New Market, Tenn., a few days since, fell to the floor. His partner endeavored to raise him, and it was not until then that her screams acquainted the shocked merry-makers that he was a corpse.

—The stories of destitution in Alabama are heart rending, a Southern Exchange says that women of refinement, well bred and tenderly nurtured are begging for a little corn for themselves and children, and there is none for them.

—After reading the following in a St. Louis paper we concluded that the colored man referred to is dead: "A drunken negro stepped into the dock at Richmond, Va., Tuesday night, and was fished out Friday in an expired condition."

—Farmers in the neighborhood of Memphis are beginning to appreciate the situation and are hard at work clearing the ground for plowing, having found out that only by the sweat of their own brows can bread in sufficient quantities be procured.

—A Mrs. Farley and her son attempted to cross the river at Kansas City on the evening of the 15th inst., but took the wrong track, and fell through a hole in the ice. Mrs. Farley was rescued alive, but the body of her little son has not yet been recovered.

—Rather an exciting scene took place on the 18th inst. in the Vicksburg *Herald* office. A gentleman came in with a tin cup full of Petro oil and undertook to show off its non explosive qualities by touching a lighted match to it. Instantly the room was in a blaze and the occupants, covered with flames, rushed from it. By the efforts of outsiders they were extinguished, but the editor and one or two other gentlemen were very badly burned.

—In New Orleans a man was found on the 18th inst., cut in the breast and lying on the pavement. He said that a one-legged man came out from behind a corner, called him a coal heaver and cut him. After repeating this statement several time he died. A man named Maddox was shortly afterwards arrested because he was washing a bloody knife, which he attempted to conceal when he saw the policeman. Maddox has but one leg, so that circumstances are not in his favor.

—The Lebanon, Ky., *Clarion* gravely announces that "a negro child, of the male persuasion, was born at Mr. Lloyd Adams', in that county, between four and five weeks ago, that has well developed breasts, and gives milk. All the means usually resorted to, for the purpose of checking the flow of milk in females, have been tried in this case without success, the milk continuing to accumulate. The case is a very curious one, and is attracting a good deal of attention from medical men. If this lacteal flow continues, what a fine wet nurse the boy will make after a while." This is a sort of rival to the woman turned man story.

Roman Remains Discovered in England.

Excavations on the site of the old White Hart Hotel in Bath, England, have revealed some interesting Roman remains, consisting of the basement of a large building and the continuation of the frieze of the great temple dedicated to Minerva, a portion of which is preserved in the museum of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. The temple stood on the eastern side of the great Fosse road, running through the city from north to south, and nearly midway between the Porta Decumana, North Gate, and the Porta Flumentana, South Gate, leading to the river. Its front was towards the west, and consisted of a portico supported by very large fluted columns of the Corinthian order, crowned with rich sculptured capitals. Behind this temple, towards the east, stood the Roman baths, the foundations of which were discovered in 1755, at the depth of twenty feet beneath the surface of the ground. The recent excavations have laid bare a kind of concrete pavement, leading to the inference that there had been a large area of parade-ground adjoining the temple. Other discoveries show that the Roman Forum extended considerably beyond the east end of the present abbey church-yard.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

—Thirty deaths per diem is the horrid record of the cholera in St. Domingo City.

—The new Record building in London is said to be the only absolutely fire-proof structure in England.

—The Merchants' and Commercial Banks of Montreal have amalgamated, and are hereafter to be known as the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

Dr. Carl Hugen, one of the most illustrious of German historians, is dead. At the time of his demise he was Professor of History at the University of Berne.

—The boiling down of meat for exportation has become a very important branch of Australian trade, and bids fair to become the most important before very long.

—The Suez Canal is to be finished in October, 1869. The total cost will be $77,000,000. Several steam navigation companies are already negotiating for landings at Port Said.

—In mercantile shipping Great Britain is at the head of the list, rating 7,000,000 tons. America follows with 5,000,000 tons. Germany is third and France comes up slowly a bad fourth.

—President Cabral and his Cabinet have fled from St. Domingo to Venezuela. What a blessing it would be if a certain other President and part of his Cabinet would follow President Cabral.

—On the 19th of February the Crown Princess of Prussia presented her people, that are to be, with a fine healthy Prince. The family of the Princess is already nearly as large as that of her august mother.

—London has at last to succumb to the pressure for street railways. Like every other American idea, this one has first been hooted at, then attributed to the inventive brain of some Englishman, and at last adopted.

—London is tired of having the huge droves of Dutch cattle parading the streets, and is about to have a foreign cattle market located besides the Thames, where they can be sold immediately on importation.

—A London tailor who has purchased the right of calling himself Court tailor to the Prince of Wales, has given notice that he will make clothes for no man who does not belong to a family of position or standing in the country.

—In America, champagne is cider. In England, champagne is gooseberry wine. At a late grand ball given by the Mayor of Liverpool, ninety-seven dozen of this delectable fluid disappeared down the throats of happy Englishmen.

—In 1867 the paupers of England and Wales, exclusive of lunatic poor, and vagrants, increased 36,885, and the English journals think that the present state of that country gives reasons for expecting a still further increase this year.

—Two young girls were recently brought before the Staffordshire assizes, who could neither read nor write, had never heard of either God or the Bible, and had never been at school or chapel. They were scullions on board of canal boats.

—Mr. Hodgkin, an English member of Parliament, has made a speech ridiculing the Pan-Anglican Convention, and particularly the idea of inviting American Bishops to assist in it. The Honorable member is letting his spite and envy of things American carry him out of his depth.

—The new flag of the German Confederation is rather oblong in shape and has a white ground with a black cross which divides it into four equal parts. Three of these parts are white, the fourth being the upper left hand corner, is striped with red. The arms of the black cross do not unite in the centre, but enclose a round white medallion in the centre of which is the black eagle of Prussia.

—The mercantile marine of Italy is remarkably diminutive in comparison to that of other countries. In spite of a fine stretch of sea coast and good harbors, there is no perceptible advance in this particular. France, England and Austria are the largest consumers of her products, and do most of her carrying. Railways are now being rapidly completed, which will develop large tracts of country heretofore only accessible by tedious journeys from the sea coast. The Pope has refused to render the coin of the States of the Church similar to that of the surrounding kingdom, and much monetary confusion is the natural result. Italy is evidently not yet a land of very great progress.

A PRAYER.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

God! do not let my loved one die,
But rather wait until the time
That I am grown in purity
Enough to enter Thy pure clime,
Then take me, I will gladly go,
So that my love remain below!

O, let her stay! She is by birth
What I through death must learn to be.
We need her more on our poor earth
Than Thou canst need in heaven with Thee;
She hath her wings already, I
Must burst this earth-shell ere I fly.

Then, God, take me! We shall be near,
More than ever, each to each;
Her angel ears will find more clear
My heavenly than my earthly speech;
And still, as I draw nigh to Thee,
Her soul and mine shall closer be.

A Picture of Life among the English Poor.

The London *Review* tells this sad story: "A poor woman drowned herself in the Thames last week, as the coroner's jury found, 'while in a state of unsound mind through distress.' Her husband had for six months been unable to make more than six shillings a week, out of which he had to pay 1s. 8d. a week rent, 1s. 2d. for the loan of a barrow to carry on his trade of 'general dealer,' and to support a wife and four children with the remainder. The wife, who was suckling her youngest child all this time, did her best to contribute to their resources. She made slop shirts at a penny a shirt, and for the better sort of shirts she used to get 1½d., 1¾d., and even so much as 2d. But to earn even this pittance she had to find her own needles and thread. For weeks these poor creatures, who bore the highest character for industry and good conduct, would go without tasting meat; they lived on bread and dripping, when they could get it. When the father had no work they lived on nothing; and the daughter says that her mother used often to say to her, 'Oh my, Polly, ain't it dreadful; we have got nothing again to eat to-day.' These poor people never applied to the workhouse. They thought of doing so, but refrained in the hope, as the husband said to his wife, that 'Perhaps there will be better luck another day.'"

—An important insurance case is on trial in the Circuit Court of St. Louis. Kilpatrick and Thomas bring suit against the Thames Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, for $5,000 damages, growing out of the burning of the steamer Magnolia here in 1866. The defence is that the boat was set on fire by or through connivances of the owner. The case involves $100,000, $30,000 in Cincinnati companies, $15,000 in St. Louis and $50,000 in foreign companies represented there. A deposition from Mr. Strader, one of the pilots of the Magnolia, was read, to the effect that Marshall offered him (Strader) five thousand dollars to sink the steamer. Mrs. Strader testified that Kilpatrick had offered her three thousand dollars if she would prevent her husband from testifying in the case.

—The Governor of New Foundland having intimated in his address to the Legislature that the question of confederation would come up for consideration, a large meeting was held at St. Johns and resolutions passed deprecating the intention of the Government to introduce the subject. Subsequent action in the House showed a majority of the members unfavorable to any steps being taken in the matter of confederation.

—A foreign mathematician has calculated that half a million people in Paris alone have averaged half an hour each in trying to solve the "Roman Question" puzzle, which is neither more nor less than the double book puzzle. The time altogether amounts to fifty-seven years of one man's life, working twelve hours a day. Paris is now puzzling its brains over another toy called the "Mexican question."

VOICE OF THE LOYAL PRESS.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Everything is proven, everything is admitted, and Congress has no escape from the choice and the issue which the President has forced upon it, unless it abandons the whole contest forever, and establishes the precedent that *the Executive Department may annul and defy at pleasure the acts of the Legislature*. The Tenure-of-Office bill may or may not be constitutional—of that *the President is not the judge*, but until the courts have otherwise decided, it is the law of the land, and the President *cannot release himself from his obligation to obey it*.

[Boston Advertiser.]

The provision of the act is so distinctly intended to bring him within the purview of this clause of the Constitution, that it is impossible to doubt that he deliberately took his steps in contravention of the act with the set purpose of defying Congress to impeach him.

[Boston Journal.]

It is not a question between President Johnson and the Republican party which is the issue. It is not whether the policy adopted by Congress is right or wrong that is to be adjudicated upon; but it is to be settled whether the President of the United States can wilfully defy the whole people by assuming the powers of a dictator, and, by a total disregard of law, subvert the great principle of the right of the people to self-government.

[Chicago Tribune.]

If the President's oath makes him the sworn defender of the Constitution, against whom must he defend it? Johnson says Congress—but why limit the defence as against Congress? He must defend the Constitution against the Judiciary just as readily as against Congress. The oath makes no exceptions. If that oath be an authority to the President to suspend, disregard or nullify any act of Congress which to him appears to be unconstitutional, then it gives him an equal authority to accept or disregard judicial decisions. The Constitution makes no exceptions. It vests the power to make a law in Congress. It vests the power to interpret a law in the Judiciary. It makes it the duty of the President to execute the laws. If in addition to this the President has the power to revise the legislation of Congress, and execute only such laws as he approves, then he has the same power to revise judicial decisions and execute only such judgments as he thinks are correct. It is only necessary to look at the claim of the President to be convinced of its absurdity. Congress may, as Congress has often done, by oversight or inclination, legislate erroneously, but the authority for so deciding has never been claimed by any President. His duty admits no qualifications. * * * He finds himself without allies, with impeachment close upon him, and he seeks now to compromise with the officers of justice. It is too late! The American people impeach you, Andrew Johnson, as a disturber of the national peace, the violator of national law—the stumbling block of national justice, and the organizer of national ruin.

[State Guard, Pa.]

Congress is the constitutional representative of the people, and the great law-making power of the Government. As such they have enacted laws, by unprecedented majorities, for the reconstruction of the Southern States. It is the great, first, and sworn duty of the President of the United States to execute these laws. This duty he has not only failed to perform, but month after month and year after year has tortured his ingenuity to devise ways and means to defeat these laws, and to defy the will of the people and the representatives of the people who enacted the laws. He has quarrelled with Gen. Grant because the General would not resist the law of Congress; and he has given him orders to disobey the commands of his superior, the Secretary of War, the more effectually to thwart and defeat the execution of the laws. These are "high crimes and misdemeanors," and impeachment is the remedy provided for them by the Constitution of the United States, the highest law of the land. The offences have been committed. Let the lawful and merited punishment be inflicted, and that speedily. The patience and forbearance of a patriotic people are exhausted, and cry aloud for the enforcement of the law.

[Providence Journal.]

The people are ready to sustain Congress in a speedy and emphatic vindication of the law against the assaults of the mischievous demagogue at the White House, even though that vindication can come effectively only through the solemn and unwelcome proceeding of impeachment.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Either the President must execute the laws passed by Congress in good faith, which would be carrying out his proper function under our Constitution; or Congress must abandon the field and allow the President to do as he will, in which case representative government ceases.

[Philadelphia North American.]

Technically, the President is now arraigned for a defiance of the Tenure of Office law. But in reality he has set himself to nullify all the Reconstruction laws, and his desperate determination to get possession of the War Department is for that object. * * * * It is said that the purpose of Johnson in making this open violation of the law is to force it to an issue in the Supreme Court, and thus obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of the act. But this assumes that he may disregard a law instead of enforcing it, and no such authority has ever before been asserted by any President of this republic. It is not the duty of other men to take such judicial proceedings as will result in a decision by the Supreme Court. That responsibility properly rests upon the party holding the law to be invalid; so that however we may view the case, the conduct of the President was without justification. The act has been done in an open and conspicuous manner, and the evil example it sets of disobedience to law is so important and flagrant, that in a country where the submission to law has been so general and so much of a national trait, we could not for a moment afford to tolerate such an act.

We cannot doubt that the Senate will give to the President a fair and impartial trial, such as is demanded by the nature of the case and the momentous issues at stake. The Senate as it stands is a body eminently worthy of the confidence of the country, and will fulfill its great duty in this case with circumspection and dignity, but with a patriotic determination to uphold the laws at all hazards. As to whether Johnson will submit to these proceedings and to a final impeachment, in case that should be the result of the trial, we do not give ourselves any uneasiness. He is without the power of resistance, if he should be ever so much inclined to it.

[The N. Y. Tribune.]

It is conceded by Mr. Johnson and his apologists and friends everywhere that his order removing Secretary Stanton was a violation of the Tenure-of-Civil-Office law, that it was such a violation as that law makes criminal, and that his violation of it was intentional, and with a clear recognition of its character. But, say they, he violated the law, simply to test its constitutionality. The same plea might be made for Jefferson Davis. The President claims that he can in the first place veto a law, and then not execute it until the Supreme Court decides its constitutionality. To concede this is to clothe Mr. Johnson with the prerogatives of a tyrant. He does not execute the laws, but only such as suit his fancy. Granting this right, however, the President has his remedy. He might easily have obtained a decision of the Supreme Court.

Were this the first step in the President's career of official crimes and usurpations, Congress and the country would have regarded it with infinite forbearance. But designed as the climax of a long series of offenses and crimes which he calls his "policy," he can claim no such forbearance. * * * * *
His present act is the crowning high crime in a long series of usurpations. Andrew Johnson, assured and self-deceived by this oft-repeated delay to punish, assumes a position which would enable him to revolutionize the Government and make himself Dictator within twenty days, if Congress should concede the power he claims. No other President has ever advanced the preposterous claims now put forward by Mr. Johnson. They are wholly in violation of law, and at war with constitutional liberty, and the very existence of the Government.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

(Philadelphia Age.)

* * * * Where is the authority for Congress to pass laws, and at the same time pronounce upon their constitutionality? In what part of the Constitution is it written that the Legislative branch of the government shall overshadow both the Executive and Judiciary? * * * That they (the Rump) will convict him, after a mock trial, there is no doubt, unless the Supreme Court should step in in the meantime, and declare that the tenure of office bill is unconstitutional and consequently void.

[New York World.]

Congress dare not await the decision of the Supreme Court, which would probably deprive them of all colorable ground for impeachment. * * * It looks as if Congress is running a race against the Supreme Court, to head off an adverse decision. The decency, the dignity, the wise moderation, which befit a national legislature in a grave emergency, have been cast to the winds from an apparent fear that unless Congress is prompt and precipitate, the Supreme Court will adjudge unconstitutional the law for the alleged violation of which the President is to be deposed. If the Tenure-of-Office law should be declared null, Congress has no case. It is only on the assumption that it is a valid law that the President can be held to have committed an impeachable offence. If, therefore, the Supreme Court should decide against its constitutionality before the conclusion of the impeachment trial, Congress would be covered with derision. This is why they dare not wait, as decency requires that they should, until the validity of the law can be tested by a judicial decision.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

—Prof. S. G. Stevens, of the West Virginia College, late of this city, has purchased the residence of Mr. John H. Hoffman, of Morgantown, for two thousand four hundred dollars.

—The Romney *Intelligencer* understands that Col. Stephen W. Downey, of Mineral county, has received the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the Second Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Martinsburg.

The Wellsburg *Herald* says that Judge Black, who was there as counsel in the Bishop Campbell will case, was summoned to Washington by a telegram, and departed last Wednesday. No doubt Jerry is at the bottom of all the mischief which A. J. has been stirring up within the past few days.

—The editor of the Morgantown *Post* has been shown a specimen of beautiful marble, discovered in Pendleton county. It is of a light greyish color, harder and finer than Italian marble. It is said that there is a mountain of this marble, covering a base of 1,800 acres, and rising to a height of 800 feet.

—The Point Pleasant *Register* says that iron ore has been discovered on Campbell's creek, West Virginia, near the Kanawha river, on the lands of John D. Lewis and the Steele Survey, the seam averaging twenty-six inches in thickness. Gen. Lewis Ruffner and others are organizing a company to erect a furnace.

—Preston county has begun on her own account the work of organizing for the coming campaign. The County Convention has appointed the following gentlemen: Prof. —— Garvey, Col. I. Kirk, Col. Chas. Hooton, Major W. D. M'Grew, John P. Jones, R. Warthen, Joseph H. Gibson, whose duty it is made to organize township vigilance committees.

—The Morgantown *Post* says that Mr. Henry Medara of that town, last Friday morning while asleep in bed, was severely bitten through the nose by a ferocious rat. Last Friday morning the residence of Mr. William Fear, of Morgantown, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given and the fire soon subdued by the "men, women and children," who turned out with buckets.

—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. B. F. Payne, while standing at the counter, in Mr. John C. Johnson's store, in Morgantown, was accidentally shot by a Mr. Brent, who was examining a pistol, and who had cocked it, or attempted to cock it, but whose thumb slipped off the cock. The ball entered the right side, passing through his body, causing his death in a half hour. The shot was purely accidental. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

—The Union men of Harrison county are organizing for the campaign. The county Convention held at Clarksburg on the 19th appointed the following gentlemen a County Committee: Messrs. Fernando A. Robinson, Esq., Maj. A. C. Moore, Maj. James W. Moffatt, Dr. A. F. Barnes and James S. Law, Esq. Maj. Lee Hammond, Maj. N. A. Shuttleworth and James H. Tayler, Esq., were appointed a Committee to procure and distribute documents. A resolution was adopted requesting the Union men of the townships to hold meetings and appoint township Committees.

—The West Virginia Republican Convention elected the following delegates to represent that State at Chicago: Jno. R. Hubbard (from first district,) Ellery R. Hall, (from second district,) Hon. D. D. T. Farnsworth (from second district,) and Captain H. C. McWhorter (from third district.) These delegates were authorized to appoint their alternates if necessary. The six delegates for the districts were chosen by the district delegations as follows: First District—General S. D. Karnes (alternate, John A. Hutchinson) and General Frank P. Pierpont (alternate, General R. S. Northcott.) Second District—Hon. Joseph T. Hoke, (Wm. M. Welch, Esq., alternate,) and Captain Leonard B. Perry (Captain R. W. Blue, alternate.) Third District—Major Cyrus Newlin, (Hon. G. Slack, alternate,) and Capt. Thomas Boggess, (Major R. S. Brown, alternate.) Resolutions were adopted: I. Declaring General Grant to be the choice of the Convention for President. II. Declaring that in the coming contest the Republican party of West Virginia should ignore all side issues and devote itself with a singleness of purpose commensurate with the great results involved to the triumphant election of the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

RAILWAYS.

—The conductors on the the New York and New Haven Railroad are soon to wear uniforms of navy blue.

—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has commenced the use of coal in part, as fuel for their passenger lines.

—The New York *Evening Mail* gives the number of passes on the Central Road last year, annulled now, as 36,000.

—The people of Peru, Indiana, want tha City Council to vote $50 000 to the Goshen, Kosciusko and Peru Railroad.

—The rails of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad are laid to within twelve miles of Sherburne village.

—The *Frontier Index* says that the Union Pacific Railroad will reach Green river, 270 miles west of Fort Sanders, by next December.

—Stealing coal from railroad cars freighted with the article, is carried on to an immense extent on all the great lines of railroad in Pennsylvania.

—The Knoxville Extension of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is now open to Broadhead station, eight and a half miles south of Crab Orchard.

—On the 19th inst., McLean county, Ill., voted 2,771 for, and 1,187 against the county appropriation for the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi railroad.

—Prospect favors the building of a railroad between Mount Morris and Burns, on the New York and Buffalo, thus making a direct connection with Rochester in that direction.

—Henry Smith, of Lowell, master mechanic on the Boston and Lowell railroad, died on Tuesday, night, 13th inst., of his injuries from the locomotive explosion at Lowell that morning.

—Sam Tate says that the Memphis and Charleston railroad was never in better order, or its trains running more regularly. It has not had a wheel of a passenger car off the track this winter.

—The final opening of the finished portion of the Buffalo and Washington railroad (to Aurora, 17½ miles) took place on the 21st inst. The stages between Buffalo and Aurora are now discontinued.

—It is proposed by the capitalists of Rochester, N. Y., to build a railroad from the coal and lumber districts of Pennsylvania, making connection with the Erie railway, thence south to the coal fields.

—The railroad from Portland, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H., which is fifty miles long, has been in operation for twenty-five years, carrying millions of passengers, not one of whom has been killed or permanently injured by any accident on the road.

—It is stated that contracts have been made to build the new broad guage road from Tiffin to Toledo, and that Azariah Boody has a leading interest in it. The cost of the road is estimated at $3,000,000, and the time required is stated at from nine to twelve months.

—John B. Carson, late agent at Toledo for the New York Central railroad, the Western Transportation Company, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, with headquarters at Toledo. He enters on his duties on March 1.

—C. C. Gilman, President of the Eldora and Ackley (Iowa) Railroad Company, writes to the Dubuque *Herald* from New York that he has purchased the iron necessary to complete his road to Eldora, and it will arrive soon. The road will be completed from Ackley to Eldora early in the spring.

—A boy in Wisconsin went to draw a pail of water, and while bringing it home slipped and fell. Before he could get up his clothing was frozen to the ground, and he, flat on his back, could not arise. Cold weather in Wisconsin.

—An irrepressible Yankee is boring a hole in the Black Hills to furnish Cheyenne with a volcano to be far superior to Vesuvius in every respect. It will be illuminated by natural means on every Fourth of July.

PASSING THY DOOR.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, 'twas the world to me,
Life too, and more!
Catching a glance at thee
Passing thy door.
Faint as an Autumn leaf,
Trembling to part;
So, in that moment brief,
Trembled my heart.

Nothing I saw but thee,
Nothing could find;
Vision had fled from me,
Lingering behind.
How I had passed along,
How found my way,
Sightless amidst the throng,
Love could but say.

How I had moved my feet
I never knew;
I had seen nothing, sweet
Since I'd seen you.
O, 'twas the world to me,
Life too, and more!
Catching a glance of thee,
Passing thy door.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

—There are more than one thousand Odd fellows in Harrisburgh.

—Coal and new deposits of iron ore have recently been found in Millstone township, Forrest county.

—An appeal for aid is made by the sufferers of the recent fire at Pithole. Great destitution prevails.

—Wm. Donovan is to be executed at York, on the 31st of March for the murder of the Squibb family.

—The steam tannery and other property at McVeytown, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

—The Tyrone *Herald* says Mr. Sample Anderson of Tyrone, Blair county, has discovered a rich gold mine.

—William Donovan has been sentenced to be hung at York, this State, on the last day of March, for the murder of the Squibb family.

—Building and Saving Associations are being established by mechanics and others, in every town of importance throughout the State.

—The Brownsville *Clipper* says: We regret to learn that our respected fellow citizen, Mr. Levi Adrin, of this Borough, is lying seriously ill in Uniontown.

—The Clinton *Democrat* is earnestly urging the nomination of David Carkskadden, Esq., of that county, for Surveyor General, on the Democratic ticket.

—The new United Presbyterian Church edifice, in Butler, will be dedicated to the service of God, on next Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Dick, of Kittanning, will conduct the services.

—Mrs. Palmer, of Potter's Mills, Centre county, while gathering kindling in her wood house recently, was instantly killed by the roof falling in, breaking her neck and arm.

—We regret to announce the dangerous illness of Major General McCall, from an apoplectic attack on Sunday afternoon. We learn he was very low yesterday morning.—*Village Record.*

—Great excitement was created in Scranton on Wednesday, in the consequence of the sudden filling up of one of the coal mines with water, caused by a blast which let in the water from the river.

—The school directors of Union borough, Fayette county, will build during the coming summer one of the largest and handsomest public schools in Western Pennsylvania. It will be about one hundred feet long, sixty-five wide and fifty high.

—On Sunday afternoon, Rev. William B. Wood, pastor of the new Baptist Church in Doylestown, baptised eight persons at the borough dam; and notwithstanding the intense cold weather, the solemn ceremony was witnessed by a large number of persons.

—The first cotton mill established in this section of country was located in the village of Holmesburg, the machinery for which was supplied by Alfred Jenks, in the year 1810. The oldest established cotton mill now in operation is the Keating mill at Manayunk.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

—A company, composed of the members of the Beninghoff family, is to be formed for the purpose of operating the Beninghoff Farm. It is understood that no more leases will be given to outside parties, and that as soon as the present lessees give up the leases they hold, they will be occupied by the company.

—We are glad to hear that the people up Stone Creek are determined to have a railroad from this place to McAlavy's Fort. Mr. Kidder, a gentleman of ability and energy, has taken hold of the project in earnest and we hope he will have the satisfaction of soon seeing the road under contract.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

—The shipments of petroleum from Titusville for the week ending on Saturday last reached four thousand five hundred and sixty six barrels. Of this amount two thousand five hundred and fifty barrels were shipped to New York, eight hundred and eighty barrels to Philadelphia, and the remainder to Boston, Albany, and other places.

—The Pottsville *Journal* gives the quantity of anthracite coal sent from Pennsylvania to tidewater during the year 1867, as 12,650,571 tons, being an increase of 271,081 tons over the year 1866. Of semi anthracite and bituminous reaching tide water there were last year 2,255,738 tons, being a decrease of 22,588 tons from the preceding year. This gives an aggregate of 14,906,409 tons, and an increase of 188,703 tons.

—The Erie *Dispatch* says: But one man has been returned by the constables in this city for violation of the license law, when it is a fact patent to all that hundreds of cases of violation take place every week. The judge yesterday impressed upon the constables and the grand jury the fact that a neglect on the part of the former to return cases of which they have personal knowledge was perjury. They should be made to understand it.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: "There is an establishment located in Altoona, where the practice of counterfeiting is carried on to an extent scarcely equalled, and certainly not surpassed, anywhere else in this section of country. The issues of the concern bear such striking resemblance to the articles counterfeited, that the proprietors are gaining a wide-spread reputation as practitioners in this line of business." Shouldn't wonder.

—The railroad route from the steamboat on the Pennsylvania railroad, to West Chester, was surveyed last winter. According to the report of the Engineer Corps, the distance will be five miles, and the highest grade 57 feet to the mile—while the cost of grading will be $25,000 per mile. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have appointed Col. Thomas A. Scott, Wistar Morris and Washington Butcher, a committee to report to the direction.—*West Chester Record.*

—The Titusville *Herald* says that considerable stir has been created at Pleasantville by the success of the Harmonial well, and corner lots are being looked on with interest. Some four or five farms and tracts of farms lying in the vicinity have been leased to oil operators, and will be developed during the coming spring. Owners of territory between Pleasantville and Shamburg look upon the Harmonial well as a sure indication that there is an oil belt running between the two places.

—The Washington *Examiner* says: "One day last week, as a little son of Wm. Quail, Esq., of Chartiers, was going to Canonsburg on an errand for his father, he was stopped on the public road by a man who demanded his money. On being informed by the lad that he had none, the robber took hold of him and carried him into a fence corner and rifled his pockets. After being satisfied the boy had nothing valuable, the thief beat a hasty retreat across the fields."

—The Altoona *Tribune* says: On Friday night last the residence of John Wolfe, grocer, on Virginia street, was entered through the store door. The knights of the nippers found their way from the store to Mr. Wolf's bedroom and rifled his pockets of some $70 in money. He did not miss anything from the store, with the exception of some tobacco, although they may have helped themselves to other articles which he has not noticed. On the same night, the residence of Mr. Mulhollen, in the First ward, was entered, but the burglars obtained very little booty, although they ransacked a couple of bureaus.

—An accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Bethlehem, on Saturday week, which resulted in the death of Henry Johnson, fireman. The engine "Lilliput" ran off the track in consequence of some obstacle being on the rails. Johnson fell off the engine and had his arm crushed by the fall so as to render amputation necessary. The injured man died soon afterwards from internal bruises. John Butz, the engineer, had his hand crushed. The coupling of the cars and tender broke at the time of the accident, which was fortunate, as it caused the cars to remain on the track in safety.

—The Erie *Gazette* says: "From what we learn in regard to the late forced loan of over $300,000 from the safe of John Benneheff, we incline very strongly to the belief that the leader of the party taking it was one of the sons, a younger—and not so exemplary—child than Joseph. In him, the family trait of avariciousness must have become developed into a disregard of the statute. We understand that he has not been seen or heard of since the affair took place. The amount missing is over $300,000—but how much cannot exactly be ascertained. In conversation with a responsible gentleman who has just returned from the oil regions, we learn that this opinion largely obtains in that region."

—The Washington *Examiner* says:—Mr. Beden Bedout died at his residence in Amwell township, on Thursday, 20th inst., aged ninety-six years. Mr. B. was probably the oldest living inhabitant of this county, and had lived upon the farm where he died seventy-eight years. He emigrated to this county with his father in 1790 from Sussex county, New Jersey. He married Margaret Vaneman in 1794 and had thirteen children. His wife died in 1841, since which time he lived with his son. When Mr. B. first came to this county the Indians made frequent incursions into this region, and the deceased was frequently compelled to fly with his parents to a "block-house" located on the land heretofore belonging to the estate of John S. Brady, dec'd, situated one mile east of Washington. Mr. Bedout, in a life of almost a hundred years, always sustained the character of a good citizen and "honest man."

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

As to the demand made by Garrett Davis and "Bombastes Furioso Woodward," that the President should disown the present Congress as a mere "Rump," and should deny the jurisdiction of any Senate which does not include members from the Southern States, the New York *Times*, which blows cold upon impeachment, remarks:

> Mr. Johnson cannot deny the competency either of his accusers or his judges, without subjecting himself to the imputation of hostility to laws which he is bound to administer, and to a branch of the Government which he is bound to respect. He has recognized its authority too often now to adopt the line of defence which injudicious friends foreshadow in his behalf.

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> Nothing could be more absurd than to exclude the intention from the question of guilt. The President may make a mistake in the construction of the law; but no one supposes that a mistake is an impeachable offence.—*N. Y. Times.*

The *Times* may rest perfectly easy on that point. Six of the Articles proposed by the House embrace, each of them, the distinct allegation of criminal intent, and that intent will be a matter for proof, as in all other criminal proceedings, by the acts of the person arraigned. As to these, the country will agree with the *Times* that "about the facts there is no dispute," while it will find few to concur in its novel doctrine that "a mistake in the construction" of the law is a tenable defense for any violation of its provisions.

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The new Constitution of New York, which has just been completed by the Convention, is to be submitted to the people in three parts, on each of which they may vote independently: First, the section regarding the suffrage: Second, that about the Judiciary: Third, the remainder of the instrument. The main features of change from the present Constitution, which will interest our own readers are as follows: All voters must be registered. No law is to embrace more than one subject which must be named in the title; all others to be void. At special sessions of the legislature, convened by the Governor, no laws shall be enacted except such as relate to the objects of the proclamation. All the Executive State offices, including the Governor's, shall be filled at the same election. All the Judges are made elective, and the term of office of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals, as well as of the Supreme Court are extended to fourteen years. Real and personal property shall be subject to a universal rule of assessment and taxation. The legislature shall provide for the free instruction in the common schools, of all persons between seven and twenty years of age. Corporations may be formed under general laws. Railroad companies using parallel or competing lines shall not be consolidated. Bribery of office holders is declared to be felony in both giver and receiver, and all office-holders are required to purge themselves of bribery, by the express terms of the oath which they take on assuming office.

The leading journals of that State regard the new instrument as a decided improvement upon the present one. We concur in that opinion, and would not regret to see most of the new provisions which we have cited incorporated into the fundamental law of other States than New York.

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Democratic Journals and their Congressional orators would have it understood that, in defending Mr. Johnson's flagrant abuses of power and especially his recent violations of law, they are champions, not of the individual but of the constitutional prerogatives of his office. In due time, after the impeachment proceedings shall be concluded, with the result which is now accepted on all hands as inevitable, these exponents of Democratic opinion will stoutly assert that Mr. Johnson never advised or consulted with them, or with any high Democratic authority whatever, in his revolutionary programme concerning the War Office and to nullify the Tenure-of-Office Law, and that all his proceedings, for which he now stands impeached, were not only taken without their approval, but that, even, they knew nothing of his intentions. It is, therefore, well to note the statement of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, as follows:

> Several days ago information was sent out from Washington, by mail and telegraph, of the contemplated action of the President. The leaders of the Democracy, of all degrees of rank, were summoned to be present. A meeting of the National Democratic Committee had been called. It was after close consultation with the assembled Democratic leaders that the President's programme was agreed upon, and it was upon assurances of their support and active cooperation that its execution was commenced. It was clearly part of that programme that General McClellan should be nominated Minister to England.

Upon which Mr. Thurlow Weed, of the New York *Advertiser*, who has until recently been regarded as standing high in the President's confidence, and who is opposing impeachment with his greatest ability, remarks thus:

> That the Democracy did not fail to "fan the embers" between the President and Secretary of War is certain. There was significance in the fact that the Democratic National Committee dined with the President. This incident, connected with the nomination of General McClellan, brings the President closer to the Democracy than we care to see him.

MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

A Medical College for women has been organized at Cleveland, under very favorable auspices. The Board of Trustees is composed principally of women, Mrs. C. A. Seaman, M. D., being President, and at the close of its first term, or course of lectures, a few days since, several degrees were conferred, all of them honorary but one. That only a single graduate should thus have acquired a degree is readily accounted for from the fact that the project for the establishment of the College itself was not entertained until late last autumn, and was then suggested and carried into effect, in consequence of the refusal of one of the other three Medical Colleges of that city to receive the female student who has now the honor of receiving the first degree in this new College. It is stated in the Cleveland journals that ample arrangements have been made for the next winter's course, under able professors; a hospital is likely to be added, and a large attendance of students is confidently expected.

We regard this movement at Cleveland as a significant mark of the progress of social knowledge in the interpretation of individual duty, and in its application to meet the needs of suffering humanity. The tendency of the age is toward the elimination of specific truths from the results of social experience, and to their practical application in all the business of the world. We are no longer content with vague generalities, but are more and more daily led to analyze the heretofore accepted ideas which have controled society in its divisions of labor and responsibility, rejecting as unsound all those which will not bear the closest and most absolute practical development, but adopting and utilizing such as bear the test.

This constitutes an enlightened progress, and whether it concerns political or individual obligations, is equally sustained by intelligent reason and by the imperative demands of social interest. At this day we more and more claim and exercise the largest liberty of thought and of action. We are coming daily to clearer views of the broad chasm between liberty and license, and the temptation to cross it is lessened, as all our social energies are given fuller play and a wider scope in the legitimate field. We revere old institutions, established things, but it is only after we are quite assured that they are based upon truth and carried up by the plumb-line; while no social wrong, political injustice, or individual error can look at this day to any amount of time-honored usage for its protection from scrutiny or condemnation.

In this spirit we welcome the movement at Cleveland, as we have heretofore cordially accepted movements elsewhere, in our own country and abroad, for the restoration of woman to her equal share of such social duties, privileges and responsibilities as, by her physical and mental constitution, she may be qualified to assume. Of these, none can be assigned to her, for her equal participation at least, with a more undeniable fitness, than the great work of ministering to the physical needs of suffering humanity. And it should rather be for her to say whether, in all that concerns the care and cure of the ailments of her sex, she would admit our own even to a share in the duty.

The progress of enlightened sentiment upon this subject is very satisfactorily stated by *Harper's Weekly* in the annexed paragraph:

> "Notwithstanding the most determined hostility to the demands of the age for female physicians, institutions for their educational preparation for professional responsibilities are rapidly multiplying. The ball first began to move in the United States, and now a female medical college is in successful operation in old fogy medical London, where the favored monopolizers of physic and surgery were resolved to keep out all new ideas in their line by acts of Parliament. But, alas! the ice-walls of opposition have melted away, and even in Russia a woman has graduated with high medical honors. Female physicians are increasing rapidly, and their services are sought for by their own sex, as they should be, with thankful hearts for such balm in Gilead."

AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Col. Benton, in a note, in his abridgment of the Congressional Debates, thus describes the manner in which the Senate Chamber was prepared for the trial of Judge Chase:

> "The Senate Chamber was fitted up in a style of appropriate elegance. Benches, covered with crimson, on each side, and in a line with the chair of the President, were assigned to the members of the Senate. On the right and in front of the chair a box was assigned to the managers, and on the left a similar box to Mr. Chase and his counsel, and chairs allotted to such friends as he might introduce. The residue of the floor was occupied with chairs for the accommodation of the members of the House of Representatives, and with boxes for the reception of the foreign ministers, and civil and military officers of the United States. On the right and left of the chair, at the termination of the benches of the members of the Court, boxes were assigned to stenographers. The permanent gallery was allotted to the indiscriminate admission of spectators. Below this gallery, and above the floor of the House, a new gallery was raised, and fitted up with peculiar elegance, intended primarily for the exclusive accommodation of ladies. But this feature of the arrangement, made by the Vice President, was at an early period of the trial abandoned, it having been found impossible to separate the sexes! At the termination of this gallery, on each side, boxes were specially assigned to ladies attached to the families of public characters. The preservation of order was devolved on the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who was assisted by a number of deputies."

THE CONSPIRACY ACT.

The Act of July 31, 1861, entitled as above, upon which some of the Articles of Impeachment against Mr. Johnson are founded, runs as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the Court shall determine, for a period not less than six months, nor greater than six years; or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The New York *Times*, commenting upon the progress of popular sentiment in the Western States, upon the questions of the taxation of bonds, and of their redemption in currency, refers to Senator Sherman's recent speech in favor of funding the Public Debt and remarks thereon, that "we were taunted the other day with being needlessly alarmed because we directed attention to the warning which the St. Louis *Democrat* gave to the Republican party of the defeat that is in store for it if it disregard Western demands in reference to taxation and the debt. We had, however, watched the West with sufficient care to know that the *Democrat* correctly reflects the prevailing opinion, as now we know that Mr. Sherman neither misapprehends nor overstates its force. Party exigencies conspire with the popular though by no means ignorant impatience of taxation to thrust the alternative upon the notice of Congress. The Republicans in the West feel that they must accept the issue or yield to their opponents. In our own intercourse with competent observers who have recently visited the West, from Ohio to Iowa and Minnesota, we have found a strong belief that, in the coming contest for political supremacy, the position of candidates on the financial question will have more to do with their success than any other feature of their platform.

We are not discussing, nor do we propose now to discuss, the abstract justice or policy of one or the other of these schemes. We have nothing to say in favor of a compulsory conversion of six per cent. bonds into five per cents, and though we admit the original injustice of exempting the bonds from taxation at a time when all other forms of property are heavily taxed, we are not prepared to urge a change involving a violation of faith. But the point requiring attention is, not what this or that journal advocates or condemns, but what the States whose influence in the Government is surely and rapidly increasing are preparing to push into practice. He is not the friend of the bondholders who would advise them to pay no heed to the platforms of Western Republicans and Democrats or the earnest but unpalatable recommendations of Mr. Sherman. The bondholders will consult their interest best by looking at the facts just as they are."

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The New York *Times* thus alludes to the baseless insinuation of Democratic journals that Chief Justice Chase will use his personal and official influence to screen the great offender:

"So far as the Presidential interests of Mr. Chase are concerned, there is no sacrifice we would not make, no test of friendship we would not gladly undergo. Nothing would gratify us more than to see the great leader and statesman of the Republican party—our captain and chief, and dearly-trusted friend—elevated to the Presidential office. Rather, however, than have this great act of justice arrested, and a most mischievous chief-magistrate improperly retained in the position he disgraces, we would see Mr. Chase's Presidential canvass drifting among the icebergs of the Polar Sea."

Judge Black and the President.—A Washington correspondent says: Judge Black is credited with being the President's chief adviser, but he had been out of town for a week previous. Furthermore, I cannot help giving you Judge Black's own statement of the relations between Mr. Johnson and himself. Talking with a leading Senator about the matter one day, he said, as I hear: "The papers talk about me as the President's chief adviser. That's all humbug; he sends for me sometimes, but he rarely follows my advice; if he did he wouldn't make such a d—d fool of himself so often."

Hon. Jerry Black, Judge Curtis, of Boston, and William M. Evarts, of New York, will be among the President's counsel in the impeachment trial.

A Chapter on Inebriates.

The statistics of the institutions for the care and reformation of inebriates show that dissipation is increasing to an alarming extent throughout the country. The evil is by no means confined to the large cities, but has spread its baneful influence, since the close of the war, to towns, villages and hamlets. Old men who have been exemplary members of society for half a century have fallen victims to the fell destroyer, while youths in their teens become topers and drunkards before reaching their majority. Our own city affords a deplorable example of excessive drinking, and we are constrained to believe that it is increasing in all classes of society. Nearly all the capital crimes committed in this State during the past year can be traced directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The poisonous quality of liquor now being manufactured and sold by saloons has greatly increased the affliction known as "delirium tremens." A three day's spree in this age is sufficient to put a man in such a frame of mind that neither his own life or the lives of others are safe in his presence. From the annual report of the physician of the Washington House, of Chicago, for 1867, we glean some very impressive facts:

In that institution there have been 45 cases of delirium tremens treated during the year, out of which 21 have required active medical treatment. Many others have had no delirium tremens, but have suffered from various other morbid conditions consequent upon the use of alcoholic stimulants, such as paralysis, dropsy, (general and local), uræmia, and one case of mental disorder amounting to insanity.

There has been but one death during the year, that of Joseph Cunningham, who has an interesting history. He was admitted on the 27th day of June in the active stage of delirium tremens, and died on the 30th from uræmic convulsions. There was suppression of urine from the day of his admission and partial suppression for some time previous. His eyes were congested. The entire surface of the body presented a bloated appearance amounting to general dropsy of the cellular tissue. He was raving and wakeful, and all means failed to procure sleep or rest. He could not, or would not, take nourishment, and died a most horrible death in convulsions.

The next day after a post mortem examination was made in the presence of a large number of the inmates of the Home, who were permitted to witness the examination, that they might, with their own eyes, see the destructive effects of alcohol on the human system, which, although silent, was a most impressive lecture.

The heart was found to be large, its walls thin and soft; an unusual amount of serum was found in the pericardium and pleura; the lungs were engorged with blood; the liver was found enlarged, nodulated, and friable, being easily broken down or torn, presenting the appearance of what is called a "whisky liver;" the stomach was partially filled with a dark grumous fluid; but the most interesting feature of the case was that the mucus membrane was highly inflated and softened, presenting the characteristic appearance of a drunkard's stomach, as given by Dr. Sewell, in his plates showing the condition of this membrane from the moderate drinker to the confirmed drunkard.

This stomach corresponded most perfectly with that of the confirmed drunkard. The kidneys were found changed in their structure, by what is called fatty degeneration, so that they were unable to perform their natural functions, hence the retention in the blood of the poisonous elements of the urine, which acted as a direct poison on the brain, resulting in convulsions and death.

This case was regarded as incurable at the time of his admission. He had good care and close attention. A number of similar cases have been treated at the Home during the year, but have recovered, though none had progressed so far as his.

Another case is worthy of special mention, that of J. F., who had no delirium tremens, but suffered from general dropsy, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood. He was kept quiet; tonics, iron and diuretics were given, together with a nourishing diet, and his recovery was rapid and permanent.

The general treatment in cases of delirium tremens has been mainly the same as last year. Patients, on admission, have been bathed and kept clean. If constipation existed, as it generally does, a mild cathartic or laxative was administered. The urinary secretions were carefully watched, since much of the nervous disturbance is caused by the retention in the blood of the poisonous elements of the urine. To relieve restlessness and sleeplessness, the bromide of potassium, in doses varying from 10 to 40 grains every three hours, was the most applicable and effectual. One patient, who had had many sieges of delirium tremens, was so promptly relieved by this medicine that he exclaimed "that is the best medicine in the world—there was never such another."

No alcoholic stimulants have been allowed at the Home. All stimulants have been withdrawn at once, and the small amount of death compared with the whole number treated gives very flattering success. Notwithstanding there are many who recommend the tapering off plan, the physician asserts that the "sudden jerk plan" is the most successful and should be adopted by all institutions designed for the reformation of the inebriate.—*Louisville Courier.*

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S HEADACHE PILLS
Are the Great Diuretic of the age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally.
At 50 cents a box.

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00
Six Months	4.00
One Year	8.00

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50
Clubs of Five	1.25
Clubs of Ten	1.15

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ *For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,*

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of W. H. McGEE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Merchant Tailoring business in all its branches, at No. 10 St. Clair street.
W. H. McGEE,
J. C. McPHERSON.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1868. mh3

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of markets for
Laying a Flag Stone Floor
In the Western Market House.
Also, for WHITEWASHING THE FIRST and SECOND STORIES of the Western House, and COLORING THE WALLS OF CITY HALL.
Proposals for the above will be received until March 10th.
For further information inquire of
SAMUEL KILGORE,
mh4:m31 Sup't. of Markets.

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
In store and to arrive.
150 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
300 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice.
110 " prime Carolina Rice.
500 " extra [illegible]
With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.
mh3:m34

$500 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of
ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,
Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.
He is about 45 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot which he wore had a patch on the inside. Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S, Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. ja31

The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
my8:p96:WF

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS,
ARRIVING DAILY AT
McCORD & CO.'S.
131 WOOD STREET.
fe22

MALT.—500 BUSHELS
FALL BARLEY MALT
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
McBANE & ANJER,
141 WATER STREET.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1868.

WALL PAPERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,
AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,
(NEAR FIFTH.)
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
fe22:

NOTICE TO LESSEES OF SEMINARY PROPERTY.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 27, 1868.
All parties in arrears for ground rents of Seminary Property, are hereby notified that the sums due must be paid to the City treasurer on or before the 10th proximo.
fe29:m30 R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

FOR SALE—A very desirable DWELLING, having all modern improvements. Apply to
fe29 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR [illegible]E—Two large well lighted WAREHOUSES, having boiler and engine. Enquire of
fe29 B. McLAIN & CO.

LECTURE.
HON. R. AUDLEY BROWNE
Will deliver a Lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 147 Lacock street, Allegheny, subject—"From the [illegible] to Antietam in 1862." Proceeds to be devoted to the Soldiers' Library Fund. Tickets, 25 cents. mh4:m69

☞ PITTSBURGH DIVISION;
No. 42,
SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
Meets on TUESDAY EVENING, instead of THURSDAY, as heretofore. mh4:TUW

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.
I have now for sale several of the finest farms in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on remarkably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.
G. M. PETTY,
mh4: No. 60 Smithfield Street.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
VESTIBULE LACE,
WORSTED DAMASK,
GILT CORNICES,
For sale by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
mh4:

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,
Dry Goods and Notions,
AT PRIVATE SALE DAY & EVENING.
Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.
mh4:

ENGINEERS' AND
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
Tracing Membrane, Cloth and Paper.
Whatman's Drawing Papers.
India Ink and Water Colors.
Paint Cups and Tiles.
Tape Measures.
Field Books, (Level, Transit & Cross Section.)
Cross Section and Profile Paper.
Mounted Drawing Paper, in rolls; and
Manilla Drawing and Pattern Paper.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

NOTICE TO
SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.
On the 1st day of March, 1868,
THE UNION LINE EXPRESS will withdraw for business, transferring the same to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS on the following lines of road:
Homewood to Erie, Pa., via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Jamestown, Pa., to Franklin, Pa., via the Ashtabula and Franklin Railroad.
New Castle, Pa., to Youngstown, O., via the Lawrence Railroad.
Cleveland, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., via the Wellsville and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Bayard, O., to New Philadelphia, O., via Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.
Hudson, O., to Millersburg, O., via Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad.
To avoid confusion, Shippers will please note the change, and instead of using the Call Cards of and delivering to the ADAMS EXPRESS, as heretofore, for points on the line of the above Railroads, use the Call Cards of and deliver to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.
GEO. BINGHAM,
fe29:m15 Agent.

D. P. HATCH,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO
Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS
IN THE WORLD ARE THE
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
The genuine bear our trade mark,
P. P. D.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS
No. 54 White St., New York.
fe28:r:MWF

STONE DRAIN PIPE,
FOR SEWERAGE.
ALL SIZES, FROM 2 TO 12 INCH.
10,000 FEET ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN M. TATE,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
fe18:wMTU-TH&S

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
J. LYONS,
No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRRORS, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornices, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.
GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.
☞ PRICES MODERATE. no6:d&MWS

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 132 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGERS.
We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices, put up in cases of ½ dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST!
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
oc18:g39 No. 100 Smithfield street.

JAMES B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Scrap Iron, Light Iron
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
ROPE, &c.
Corner Anderson Street and River Avenue, Allegheny City.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for wharfage, a BOAT HOUSE, etc., now lying at the old ferry landing, near Saw Mill Run, for account of whom it may concern, on the
14TH DAY OF MARCH.
Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.
BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868. fe18:137

J. VIENNOT & CO., General NEWSPAPERS, CORRESPONDING & ADVERTISING AGENTS,
138 Nassau Street, New York.
(Established in 1862.)
REFERENCES—Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York; Messrs. S. R. Vanduser & Co., 19 Greenwich st., New York; Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, 218 Greenwich st., N. Y.; Messrs. Bruce, Son & Co., Type Founders, 13 Chambers st., N. Y.; Messrs. Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 28 Gold st., N. Y. fe21:178:MWF

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WATER COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS, of the City of Pittsburgh, invite
PROPOSALS
For furnishing the Water Works with Supplies and Materials, for one year, commencing April 1, 1868, as follows, viz:
COAL.
For furnishing the Lower Works with an ample supply of good Merchantable Coal, to be delivered in the Engine House of the Works, O'Hara street. Bids will also specify amount of Nut Coal that can be furnished, if required, and charge for same.
All Coal required at the Upper Works to be delivered in Engine House, Bedford avenue.
Good screened Coal required, and all Coal delivered to be weighed on scales erected at the respective works.
PIPE.
All the Pipe, Branches and Sleeves needed in the repair and extension of Water mains, all pipe to be 12 feet lengths, made of best material and thoroughly tested.
MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS.
All the Miscellaneous Castings required for repairs and extension during the year.
FIRE PLUGS AND STOP COCKS.
All the Fire Plugs and Stop Cocks required during the year, including any alterations and repair of work now in use, of that character, and any needed in new extensions.
The Pipe, Castings, Plugs and Stop Cocks required for new extensions to be delivered along the line of work as may be directed by the Superintendent, free of charge for cartage.
REPAIRS OF BASIN WALL.
For repairing Basin Wall adjoining Upper Engine House; to be in part rebuilt, furnishing any new stone and coping required. Digging, ramming and hauling away all surplus material in such repair.
The Water Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Payments made monthly.
Proposals must be made in writing, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal," or as the case may be, and delivered at Office of the Water Committee, West Market Building, before seven o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, March 16th, inst.
JOSEPH FRENCH,
mh4:m41 Superintendent.

TO JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.
WE ARE OFFERING SOME
300 PACKAGES OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT LESS THAN
EASTERN PRICES!
Having made our purchases before the
EXTREME ADVANCE.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market Street.
f:28:m15

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,
Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated
A. C. C. (Jouvin,) KIDS,
Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really
Elegant and Desirable.
The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.
SIZES—5½ TO 8.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
fe29:

SECURITY AND COMFORT for THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
J. B. HARRIS'
SAFETY FIRE JACKET,
Car Heater and Moderator,
For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.
Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stoves, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.
J. B. HARRIS.
☞ Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe29:[illegible]

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED
Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with
Comparatively Little Pain.
Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the
POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.
Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address
Dr. T. J. KISNER,
ja20:r62 WHEELING, W. VA.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."
The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF FABRICS, and a perfect substitute for Soap, indorsed by home families, and in demand everywhere. It makes clothes purer, whiter, cleaner and saves
HEALTH, LABOR, TIME and MONEY.
Give it a trial. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Directions with each bottle. Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co.
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAZARD POWDER.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 108 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.
fe18:r66

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C.

SELLING OFF AT COST
AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street,
OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,
A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.
de21

AT EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
JUST RECEIVED, OF THE
Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
At Reduced Prices.
fe11:

WALL PAPERS!
Unpacking daily, new and beautiful
WALL PAPERS,
FOR SPRING SALES.
Persons desirous of finishing rooms anew before the first of April,
CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
fe18:134 87 WOOD STREET.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 5th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of BANK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess.
JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.
fe6:k98

[illegible] casks com[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of
FRY & SCOTT,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY C. FRY is authorized to settle up the business.
HENRY C. FRY,
WM. A. SCOTT, } General Partners.
DAVID M. LONG, Special Partner.
Pittsburgh, March 2 1868.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm, name and style of
FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS,
Dating from February 1st, 1868.
HENRY C. FRY,
FRANK SEMPLE,
JOHN D. REYNOLDS.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS WORKS.
FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Pressed, Blown, Cut and Engraved, Table
FLINT GLASSWARE,
Gas and Kerosene Shades.
Special attention given to
FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED
TABLE WARE.
No. 6 Wood Street.
☞ Will remove April 1st to No. 2, MERCHANT'S HOTEL, Smithfield street.
mh4 m49

G.
THE GREAT
ARABIAN PHYSICIAN
A.
TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.
P.
Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.
☞ Private Entrance on Garrison Alley.
fe29:m17&T

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF
DRAYS, HACKS, &c.
Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 8th, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 18, 1860.
All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.
The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.
RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.
SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, *February 13, 1868*

NOTICE.—WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.
GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER:
S. M. KIER.
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
Office, 38 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
fe11:d48

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE DAY.
ANTI-FRICTION
JOURNAL BOXING.
PATENTED SEPT. 10, 1867.
This system of Boxing is in perfect accord with common sense, rational and practical, adapted to all journals, both heavy and light. It runs at least one-third lighter than the common boxing, and does not require any grease or oiling whatever. It is easily applied to railroads, street cars, vehicles, &c., &c.
Call and see it. I will guarantee that it will meet with your hearty approval. It is now on exhibition at the GAZETTE OFFICE.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. A rare chance and a sure one for a fortune, to those who avail themselves of the opportunity that will be offered for a few days.
MYRON DICKSON,
fe28:m5 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

VASES,
COLOGNE SETS,
FANCY CHINA,
Parian Statuettes,
BOHEMIAN GLASS
And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety,
100 Wood Street.
RICHARD E. BREED & CO.
fe18:

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste blaze which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, or 8 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Bibb Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.
THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, (consequently more wholesome,) than can possibly be produced from any other kind of an oven. I use the best Flour and will warrant my goods superior to any others. Capacity of this establishment over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the
Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.
None genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every package.
S. S. MARVIN,
No. 91 Liberty Street.
fe7:

THE
Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co.
CHARLES KNAP, President.
J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
W. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES B. MURRAY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. E. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery
RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description, ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe21

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD, ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD, McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock street, Allegheny.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 28 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., for laying a floor in the Hope Engine House—the floor to consist of one thickness of one inch undressed oak, to be covered with ploughed, grooved and dressed pine.
R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEESE.
100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 " Factory do;
20 " Hamburg do;
For sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS!

WITH PLEASURE I respectfully call the attention of my customers to my very large and
CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK.
☞ *Prices as Low as they were a month ago.*
AT 10c—GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
AT 12½ cents—TWO CASES YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN.
AT 12½c.—TWO CASES BEST PRINTS.
AT 25c.—ALL WOOL DELAINES,
In all colors—a great bargain.
SPRING POPLINS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
TABLE LINEN,
TABLE DIAPER,
TOWELS, TOWELING, &c.
Will open a great many goods during the week. The specialties will be announced as they are opened, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.
mh4:

RARE CHANCE for BUSINESS.
ONE OF THE BEST STANDS
IN PENNSYLVANIA
FOR SALE.
As I wish to contract my business and devote my entire time to selling Powder, I offer my entire stock, consisting of a large and well assorted stock of
Groceries, Lamps, Table Glassware,
CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES.
House consists of the two fine, commodious and well arranged stores,
Nos. 172 and 174 Federal Street,
Connected by openings in first and second stories, and can be used either separate or together; side door on alley, and stalling on back end of lot for four horses and three wagons, hoisting apparatus in each store. Store 21 feet front and 90 feet deep; first story fourteen feet high. Stock of goods now Ten Thousand Dollars. Rent moderate. Terms accommodating, with approved security.
ARTHUR KIRK.
fe29:k85

ALL of THE MANUFACTURES OF THE
Pittsburgh White Lead and
COLOR WORKS,
INCLUDING
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, PAINTS,
CHROME GREEN,
VERDITER GREEN,
VERSAILLES GREEN,
CHROME YELLOW,
VERMILLION,
And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in oil, for sale by
HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JACKSONS'
UNIVERSAL
WASHING COMPOUND.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PREPARATION.
We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.
HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.
With it you can save at least from three to five hours' hard labor on the wash-board, besides money, time and fuel.
For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter.
It is also useful for SCRUBBING FLOORS, WASHING DISHES, &c. It is warranted to contain
NO LIME,
or other injurious article. For sale by GROCERS and DRUGGISTS generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.
GEO. K. SLATER & CO.

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,
CHOICE COFFEE,
AND
PURE SPICES,
GO TO
ROBINSON'S,
No. 20 Fifth Street.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano
AND
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.
Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet.
The Workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others.
Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Pianos.
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN
Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.
CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

COLGATE & CO.'S
FRAGRANT
TOILET SOAPS
Are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere. de27:WF

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.
fe2 P. C. DUFFY.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
138 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
Carriages for Funerals $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $5.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-outs for processions.
oc30:52:w WM. WARD.

KNABE & CO.'S
GOLD MEDAL
Premium Piano Fortes,
For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 43 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOSIAH KING and ISAAC M. PENNOCK, partners as
KING & PENNOCK,
Of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m38 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF WILLIAM RHODES,
Of Sharpsburg, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m36 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF ALBERT CONKLE,
Of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m37 U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF HENRY M. ATWOOD,
Of Sewickley, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m36 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF JOHN SPEAR,
Of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m29 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF J. F. DIFFENBACHER,
Of Ohio township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m36 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

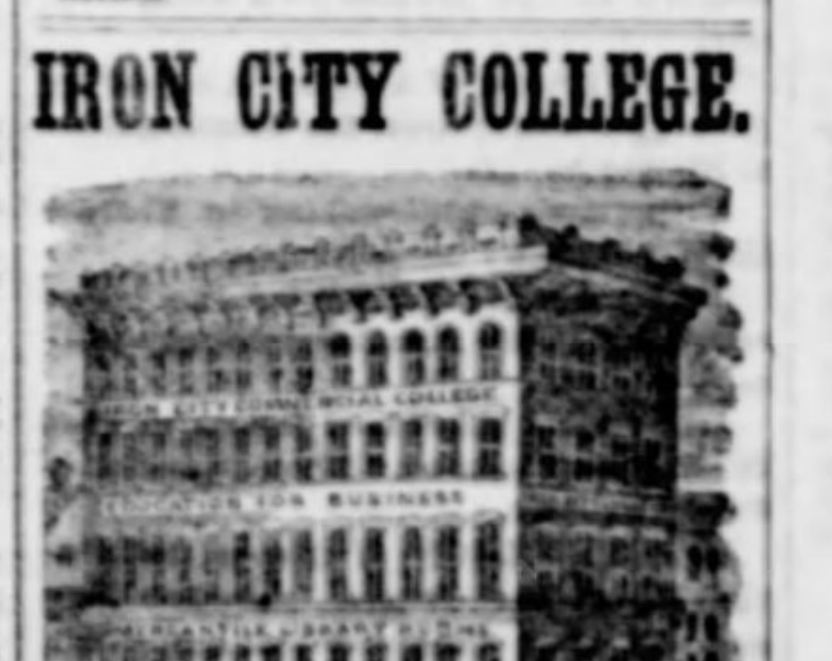
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the
ESTATE OF ROBERT P. GETTY,
Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m31 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of GEORGE MAHAFFEY and JOHN GALBRAITH, Co-Partners as
GEORGE MAHAFFEY & CO.,
Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m39 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
In the matter of ROBERT B. NORRIS, a Bankrupt. The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of ROBERT B. NORRIS, of the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in their said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated Pittsburgh, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN M. KENNEDY,
WENMAN A. LEWIS,
Assignees.
fe29:m13 Attorneys-at-Law, 93 Diamond st.

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of
ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY
of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
HUGH M. BOLE, Assignee,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.
mh4:m8

IRON CITY COLLEGE.



Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The only practical Business College in Pennsylvania. FOR CIRCULARS, containing full information, outline of Course of study, specimens of Prof. Cowley's Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Views of the different Departments, Offices, Banks, &c., connected with the institution, call at the College, or address
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
au30 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEWIS KIM. NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.
KIM & SCHWARTZ,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.
No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 14 WYLIE STREET, near Tunnel.
oc21:g41 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS.
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. oc21:b6

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 68 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURTT'S GRAMMAR AND COPY BOOKS. Also, Manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, for digging a portion of the
Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.
GEO. ALBREE, Secretary.
☞ Specifications may be seen at BARR & MOSER'S Office, St. Clair street.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

NOTICES.

PITTSB'GH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 22, 1868.

☞ IN ACCORDANCE WITH A resolution adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,
A NATIONAL CONVENTION
Of Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum will be held at PITTSBURGH, Pa., at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street,
On Wednesday, March 4th, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
All dealers, and others interested in petroleum, are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.
D. M. LONG,
Pres't Pittsburgh Petroleum Associat'n.
A. F. BROOKS, Sec'y do. do.
fe23:r90

☞ NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS—FIRST MORTGAGE CONSTRUCTION BONDS, TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.—Holders are hereby notified that Coupon No. 17 of these bonds, due February 1st, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
JNO. H. PAGE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Office Pitts. & Conn. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, Jan 15, 1868. } ja31:r97

☞ THE INTEREST, IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due February 1st, 1868 will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.
ja27:MWF WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 26, 1868.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after THURSDAY, March 5th, 1868, at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street.
mh2:&T JAMES H. WEIGHT, Treas'r.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 19 Irwin Street, Pittsburgh, February 28th, 1868.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 7.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
WILLIAM MUSSLER,
mh2:m24 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—The Second Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company, will be held on
Thursday, March 5th, 1868, at 9 A. M.
at Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.'s Warehouse, 196 Liberty street.
G. W. SCHLUEDERBERG,
f 28:m14 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the UNION REFINING AND STORING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 198 Liberty street, on
MONDAY, MARCH 9TH,
Between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
WM. A. LANG,
fe24 189 Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17 1868.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th,) of MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 3d day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. R. HUTCHINSON,
fe17: Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 19 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, February 15, 1868.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the
Triumph Oil Company
Will be held at their Office on
MONDAY, March 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
For the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM MUSSLER,
fe17:181 Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, Feb. 1st, 1868.

☞ ELECTION.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. ROSEBURG,
f:3:k83:M Treasurer.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31, 1868.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 2d, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES H. WEIGHT,
fe8:MF Treasurer.

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,
At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER,
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, DEC. 16, 1867.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
Due July 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
VIZ:
Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.
Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.
INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868.
FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Aud. General.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO'S,
oc31:g81 No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
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N. P. REED, }

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Allegheny county met in Convention yesterday to select delegates to represent them in the State Convention to be held on the 11th at Philadelphia, and in the National Convention at Chicago. Messrs. Russell Errett, W. S. Purviance, Jos. Walton, J. A. Butler, T. M. Bayne, and B. W. Morgan, Representative, and T. M. Marshall and H. S. Fleming, Senatorial Delegates, were appointed for the State Convention; while Messrs. A. M. Brown and J. K. Moorhead, with C. W. Batchelor and J. F. Slagle as their Alternates, will represent the XXIId District at Chicago. A portion of the county being included with Armstrong and Butler counties in the XXIIIrd District, our conferees were instructed to vote for R. H. Davis, Esq., as one of the delegates from that district. And all the delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for General GRANT as the Presidential nominee, "first, last and all the time." The Convention declined to express any preference as to the Vice Presidency.

An effort was made to secure the adoption, by the Convention, of what is popularly known as the Crawford County System of making nominations, but a division of opinion was found in the Committee to which the matter was referred, resulting in a divided report, the majority recommending merely the engrafting of a system of registry of Republican voters upon the present delegate system, while the minority, concurring in the propriety of registration, proposed that all future nominations for county officers be made by the popular vote. After much discussion the whole matter was finally laid on the table, together with a proposition to limit future representation to one delegate from each district, and to have all balloting in Convention *viva voce*. The Convention very judiciously directed that the County Conventions in future be held on Tuesdays, as a more convenient day.

Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the position of the Republicans of Allegheny on National questions—their grateful sense of obligation to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for their services and sacrifices in the war for the suppression of the rebellion—the inviolability of the national faith to the public creditors—the duty of diminishing taxation by economy in expenditures—again testifying to their abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General GRANT, strengthened as it has been by his able and honest discharge of the duties of Secretary of War, and relying with confidence upon his fitness "as the man, above all others," to restore loyalty in the Government, with order and prosperity to the land—returning thanks to the House of Representatives in Congress for its courageous and faithful performance of its duty in impeaching the President, and declaring that the country will sustain the Senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him,—and, also, thanking Secretary STANTON for the fidelity with which he had maintained the rights of the people under the law.

The Convention was largely attended, harmonious in its action, judicious in its selections, the resolutions have the old-fashioned ring of patriotism and spirit, and its entire proceedings, the full report of which is given in another column, cannot fail to be satisfactory to to the Republican masses of Allegheny County.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Under the legislation of Maryland and the ordinances of the city of Baltimore, as these now stand, it appears that the property and revenue of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, not only in its present incomplete state, but when it shall have been finished as proposed, are and will be subject to a mortgage to the city of Baltimore, of some ten years standing, as security for the loan of its credit, granted in 1856. This mortgage was for $1,000,000, and arrearages of interest to the amount of $819,000 are now due upon the same. But, by another section of the same ordinance which loaned the city's credit to that extent, it was also provided that, in case the Company should succeed in obtaining from other sources, the sums, in addition to the $1,000,000 so loaned, necessary for completing the road, the Mayor of Baltimore, upon proper proof of that ability, should be empowered to waive the city's first lien as above, in favor of the lenders of such additional sums. This offer remained open to the Company and to capitalists for nine years without acceptance, and was finally withdrawn by an ordinance repealing that section in 1865. A "Tax Payer," in an exhaustive communication to the Baltimore *Sun* of the 28th, calls attention to the impossibility that any additional means can be secured for the completion of the road, unless that offer of waiver be again renewed in favor of capitalists now proposing to supply the means. The writer argues the question with ability, in its various phases of legality and practical expediency, making it a plain case of public duty that Baltimore should cordially unite in removing all existing obstacles to the completion of this important communication.

* * *

THE same good reasons which forbid any serious consideration of the extreme proposition to suspend the President from his official functions pending trial, are equally applicable to the kindred project of declaring a state of non-intercourse between the Senate and the President while the impeachment is in progress. It is within the power of the Senate quietly to table all nominations and postpone the consideration of other Executive business, as discretion may prompt, upon cases as they arise, without proceeding by a formal vote, either directly or indirectly, in advance of the fair trial to which Mr. JOHNSON is entitled, to strip him of any of the Executive functions. The Senate will see that to adopt any proposition of this sort would practicably leave the country without a Chief Magistrate, a dead-lock for which the Constitution has made no provision. He is President in the fullest legal and technical sense—albeit without more than the shadow of official dignity and personal influence—until his term of office is terminated in one of the modes proscribed by the Constitution. Until then the country patiently endures him.

* * *

THE rules for the government of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, submitted to that body yesterday by its Select Committee, make ample provision for the speedy and impartial trial of any person impeached. These rules, although they will have their first practical operation in the case of the President, are, nevertheless, adapted to the future trials of any officers liable to impeachment.

THE PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT.

Articles of Impeachment, ten in number, having been prepared by its Select Committee, were submitted to the approval of the House on Saturday, and their full text appears under our telegraphic head. These articles substantially impeach the President upon the following charges:

1st. That he unlawfully and unconstitutionally, on the 21st of February, removed Secretary STANTON from the War Office. This article then proceeds, specifically stating the suspension of August 12th, his report of such suspension, with his reasons therefor, to the Senate, December 12th, the non-concurrence of the Senate in the sufficiency of such reasons, January 13th, the immediate re-instatement of the Secretary which followed, and his absolute removal with the appointment of THOMAS as his successor *ad interim* February 21st, the same being with the intent by the President to violate the Tenure of Office Act.

2nd. That, on the 21st February, he unlawfully and unconstitutionally appointed said THOMAS as Secretary *ad interim*.

3rd. Substantially repeats the charge in the second Article, with the added specification that he had appointed THOMAS, no vacancy existing at the time, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, which was then in session.

4th. That on the 21st of February he conspired with said THOMAS and other persons unknown, in violation of the Conspiracy Act of July 31st, 1861, with the intent to intimidate the Secretary of War, and by threats to hinder and prevent him from holding the office to which he was legally entitled.

5th. That on the 21st of February and at other times prior to the 28th of February, he conspired with said THOMAS and other persons to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, and specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary STANTON from holding his office according to law.

6th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said THOMAS to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, and of the Tenure of Office Act of March, 1867.

7th. That he had, on the 21st of February and other days, conspired with said THOMAS to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary STANTON from holding the office to which he was lawfully entitled.

8th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said THOMAS to seize, take and possess the public property in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the Tenure of Office Act.

9th. That, on the 21st of February, he appointed THOMAS to be Secretary *ad interim*, there being then no vacancy, the Senate being in session and without its advice and consent, with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for expenditures in that Department.

10th. That on the 22nd of February, he attempted to corrupt the official integrity of Gen. EMORY, the commander of the Department of Washington, with the intent to instigate said EMORY, in his official acts as such Commander, to violate the appropriation law of March 2nd, 1867, by disregarding the section thereof which directs that all military orders or instructions shall be issued through the General of the Army only.

Each of these articles expressly includes the charge that in the offences therein alleged, the President committed and was guilty of a "high misdemeanor" in office; except that the 4th and 6th articles charging him with violations of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, expressly declare that his offences therein are "*high crimes*."

These articles arraign the President for the violation of three duly enacted laws of the United States, viz: the Conspiracy Act of July 31st, 1861, the Appropriation Act of March 2d, 1867, and the Tenure of Office Act, also of the latter date; for the violation, in each specification of the articles, of his oath of office, and as to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 10th articles, for violations of the Constitution.

It strikes us that these Articles amply cover the whole case for which the people have now to prosecute Mr. JOHNSON. But we express that opinion with all due deference to the judgment of those Republican representatives who are, apparently, not satisfied with the comprehensive care and wise discretion exhibited by Messrs. BOUTWELL, STEVENS, BINGHAM, WILSON, LOGAN, and others, the very competent gentlemen to whom the House entrusted the duty of drawing up these Articles. Their report was submitted to the House by Mr. BOUTWELL, who proceeded to explain and support the action of the Committee, very properly observing that any such action as the House might take thereon, by amendment or otherwise, would be acceptable to the Committee. In the debate which ensued, notice of additional articles to be offered was given by Mr. JENCKES, and it is likely that other amendments may be proposed to-day. The debate will be very general, members being limited to fifteen minutes each, and it is possible that a final vote upon their adoption with or without alteration may be reached to-day. We may remark that the temper of the House does not seem to favor any alteration in the report of the Committee.

The House will proceed, after the adoption of the Articles, to the nomination of managers to conduct the impeachment. For this duty the Republicans have selected Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams and Logan, and the selection will be approved by the House. The country has the highest confidence in these gentlemen, who are deservedly regarded as standing second to none in the 40th Congress in sterling ability or official influence.

The Senate is still engaged in the discussion of the rules for procedure in impeachment cases, but will take final action thereon in time to be prepared to receive the Articles from the House. It will probably be settled that the Chief Justice will simply replace the Vice President as President of the Senate, having, as such presiding officer, no especial judicial authority, although in point of fact, his opinions on questions of practice or points of law will have great weight with the Senate, which is itself, in such cases, both Court and jury.

* * *

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY have no sympathy in the newly-born reverence of the party elsewhere for the sanctity of judicial decisions. Evidently, they hold to the old and familiar doctrine of their party that the decisions of Judges have no more weight than the opinions of other men—if they chance to conflict with Democratic predilections, or stand in the way of a partizan advantage.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has distinctly and repeatedly held that no citizen of mixed race shall be denied the right of suffrage, provided that white blood preponderates in his veins. He is a citizen and a voter, even though he be fifteen thirty-seconds a negro. Yet the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate now proposes to unseat a Republican member, and admit his Democratic opponent, by throwing out forty votes cast for the former by persons having a visible admixture of negro blood, yet who were clearly entitled to vote under the decisions of the Court. Their right of suffrage is denied, and the decisions of the Court defied, in the same spirit which has recently animated their friend, Mr. Johnson, in his resistance to the laws of Congress.

THE LAW ON DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.

HON. ROBT. J. WALKER is not only known to be a Democrat of the strictest sect, but is a man learned in the law withal. He is understood to stand high in the confidence of the President. Read what he says touching the claim, made not only by ANDREW JOHNSON, but also by Judge WOODWARD and other leading lights of Democracy, that the President may decide upon the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress:

> "I called," says Mr. Walker, "upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him, in a friendly way, my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should occur. I told him that he had no right, *nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government* upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but *exclusively a judicial power*, and that *all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President* unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to *declare a law unconstitutional* was not only the exercise of judicial power, *but the highest judicial power*, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

Nor is it unseasonable or inappropriate to state in the same connection, apropos to the remarkable speech of Judge WOODWARD, on Monday last, in which he claimed for the Executive the power which Mr. WALKER so pointedly denies, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, no longer ago than the last autumn, in a case then pending before it in this county of Allegheny, held clearly and forcibly that the validity of any legislative enactment was in all cases to be presumed, in the absence of a competent judical decision to the contrary, and that a party litigant, seeking his remedy in its alleged invalidity, must specify with distinct precision the nature of his constitutional objections before argument could be heard on that point by the Court. Chief Justice WOODWARD was then sitting upon that bench, he heard that opinion pronounced by one of his Associate Judges, and of course, not dissenting in any way, evidently concurred therein. So much for the Chief Justice!

On Monday last, Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, a Representative from Pennsylvania, in debate in the House, asserted the right of the President to refuse obedience to a law of Congress, if in his opinion it was unconstitutional. So much for the Democratic Representative! The Chief Justice of '67 was a lawyer, and the Representative of '68 is a politician. The man was the same in both cases. So much for consistency!

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The first State election of 1868 comes off in New Hampshire on the 10th of March. Our Republican friends gave HARRIMAN last year a majority of 3,146, and we have good reasons for believing that the Democratic expectations of benefits from any sort of "reaction," this year are doomed to a mortifying disappointment. The State has always been thoroughly canvassed in advance of any general election for years past, and the figures, when ascertained, are regularly made public by the Republican State Committee. In every case the actual vote has varied only a few hundred from their estimate, not more than could be amply accounted for in the unforeseen absence of voters from the polls. The canvass for this year has been published showing a Republican majority of over 3,000, making no account of the doubtful voters. There is good reason, therefore, judging from the past experience, for anticipating with confidence that New Hampshire will again elect Gov. HARRIMAN and a Republican Legislature.

In other Northern States the political organization, which thus enables the Republicans of New Hampshire to reckon up their strength and array it successfully in unbroken columns at the polls, might be adopted, as a decided improvement upon present systems. This organization, which is not peculiar to New Hampshire, but prevails in several other Eastern States, is substantially described as follows:

> "There is a Central State Committee, with members representing Congressional districts or other divisions of the State; then committees in those districts, with members from each county; then committees in counties with members in every town, and, finally, committees in the towns, with members in every voting precinct. In large towns and cities, there is farther subdivision of labor, every block or every hundred voters, having workers assigned to ascertain the position of each voter, to see that he gets registered, to supply doubtful men with suitable documents or other influences, and to bring voters to the polls. By these means every voter in the State is reached, while the whole campaign, in every detail, is under the direction of the Central Committee."

NEW RAILWAY ROUTES.

A line of railway has not only been projected, but the grading on it nearly completed, extending from Northumberland, at the forks of the Susquehanna, to Lewiston, on the Pennsylvania Central. When it shall be finished it will offer three direct routes, of about equal value, between this city and New York, each by way of Northumberland.

1. By the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, to Easton, and thence by the New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

2. By Bloomsburg and Lackawanna to Wilkesbarre; thence connecting with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thus reaching Easton, and thence by the New Jersey Central to New York.

3. By Bloomsburg and Lackawanna to Wilkesbarre, there connecting with the Lehigh and Susquehanna, thus reaching Easton, and thence by the Morris and Essex to New York.

Either of these is very nearly a direct line from this city to New York. Two of them run down the Lehigh Valley from the summit above Wilkesbarre—one on either bank—to Easton, where they separate, but not widely, from each other. All three of them follow the North Branch of the Susquehanna to or near the mouth of the Lackawanna.

A report prevailed last summer that this last mentioned link had passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Central. We are authoritatively informed that such is not the fact.

Upon the completion of this link between Northumberland and Lewiston, Pittsburgh will be in about as direct communication as is practicable with the anthracite coal fields of Luzerne county, than which there are none better.

Mr. JOHN B. JARVIS, an engineer of unusual experience, has within a few months made explorations for a route to connect Northumberland, by way of Lewisburg, with the Allegheny Valley railroad. He found an easy and direct line, the grades being much less than on the Pennsylvania Central, and the distance to New York considerably shorter. To make this connection will require the construction of about eighty miles of new road. What probabilities exist that this will be done speedily, or at all, we are not informed.

* * *

THE Northern Central Railway Company held their annual meeting in Baltimore on Friday last. According to the report of the talented and distinguished President, J. D. Cameron, Esq., we learn that the gross receipts for the past year were $3,690,868.16; expenses $2,478,709.45; net revenue $1,212,158.71. Compared with 1860 these figures show that the road is under most excellent management. In that year the entire receipts were only $964,621.80, and the net revenue $247,355.66. J. N. Du Barry, Esq., is the efficient General Superintendent, and our esteemed former townsman, Stephen Little, Esq., executes the figuring most accurately in the Auditing Department.

A WARNING UNHEEDED.

When two years since, apprehensions became general that Mr. JOHNSON, owing his election as Vice President to the Republican party, but speedily promoted to the higher post by the assassination of his chief, was about to betray the friends of the Union, numerous appeals and exhortations were addressed to him, publicly and privately, by good men from nearly every section of the land. Their arguments and remonstrances were aimed to reach his conscience, as well as to sustain the waning sentiment of patriotism, which had once been strong enough to lift him above the atmosphere of party, but which, it was painfully evident, was already giving way to the corrupting influences of treasonable plotters against our scarcely yet re-established peace. One of these appeals, from a distinguished clergyman of Washington, has been republished by the Philadelphia *Press*. It bears the date of February 16, 1866, and, after forcibly presenting to Mr. JOHNSON many leading considerations in the interest of both Christian conviction and political duty, and eloquently urging him to be faithful to the sacred duties of the hour, closes with the following remarkable paragraph:

> "Nay, more—and this is the presentiment which has haunted me now for days together, and which seems to be like the solemn warning of a melancholy fate—and it is in a fear which takes this shape, namely: that you will not be removed from your high office, as your predecessor was, by assassination, but you will be subjected to a fate far worse than death—the open and everlasting disgrace which will in some way or other, how I know not—but *will in some way* arise in the inscrutable Providence of God. I seem to see the chasm already opening at your feet! Oh, while it is time, I pray you, honored sir, withdraw yourself from the abyss. Look up, look up alone to Heaven for help, and the Lord Jehovah will strengthen you from on High!"

THE NEW GERMAN TREATY.

The New York *Times*, in commenting on the new treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, says:

> "It seems that no Germans can come to this country except with the permission of their own Government. That is a matter, of course, which we cannot regulate; but it is very clear that the German Government will be much more ready to give 'license to emigrate' to the aged, the paupers, the criminal, useless and helpless classes than to young men of energy and of some property, and it is equally clear that our wishes and interests will be in precisely the opposite direction.
>
> "That if any persons whom the German Government does not wish to lose as subjects, and to whom it refuses 'license to emigrate,' should get over here and become naturalized, they will not be exempt from the obligation of military service in Prussia. But they will nevertheless be naturalized American citizens, and as such entitled to the protection of the American Government.
>
> "We are inclined to think that Mr. Bancroft's treaty was not negotiated under instructions from the State Department, and that it will not pass the Senate without scrutiny. Perhaps Mr. B will have to try again."

* * *

IF THE PRESIDENT, in a sudden access of patriotic zeal, has deemed the present to be a favorable time for precipitating upon the country a rugged issue with Great Britain upon the Alabama claims, as intimated by sensational despatches from Washington yesterday, his countrymen will undoubtedly give to his motives all the credit they may deserve. In the meantime, it is well enough to remember that neither abroad nor at home, in foreign diplomacy or domestic politics, will there be the slightest possibility of Mr. JOHNSON's doing any harm, so long as he stands an impeached offender before the highest tribunal of his country. His own status must be determined in that regard before his high office can be reclothed with its proper moral influence and official dignity. Not until then, will he be accepted, abroad or at home, as adequately representing the honor and power of the nation.

* * *

GEN. GRANT having found it to be his duty, after consideration of all the facts, to insist upon the execution of his first order to General Hancock, touching the New Orleans Councilmen whom the latter had displaced, his directions have been obeyed by Hancock, who, on Thursday, issued an order removing his own appointees and restoring the former Councilmen to their official positions. It will be remembered that Hancock met the original order of the General in Chief with a vigorous protest, even declaring that he would rather resign his post than thus to retrace his steps. The superior judgment, wise discretion and tenacity of purpose by which General Grant has ever been marked, thus find another illustration. What course Gen. Hancock may regard as now due to his own personal feelings does not appear.

* * *

A QUESTION is likely to arise as to the meaning of the thirty-third section of the Bankrupt law, which excludes debtors showing less than fifty per cent. of assets from a discharge without the assent of a majority of the creditors, unless the application shall have been filed "within one year from the time the act goes into operation." It has generally been understood that, as no petitions were to be received until June 1, 1867, the year would begin to run from that time, but, in view of the language of the last section of the same act, which provides that the law should take effect on the date of it's approval, March 2nd, 1867, it is held in many quarters by the legal profession that the limitation in the thirty-third section has now gone into effect.

* * *

BY PURCHASE, at Sheriff's sale, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has become possessed of the franchises and property of the Union Coal Company; not a cheap bargain, considering the price, and the liability to royalty for all the coal mined. However, this accession of facilities gives the Canal Company access to New York by rail, of course at all seasons of the year. It is now sending coal to New York, from what is known as the Baltimore mine, situated near Wilkesbarre, by the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads.

* * *

RUMORS multiply that Mr. JOHNSON is advised with increasing urgency, by his Democratic friends, to resign. If he does this, the impeachment they think, will drop, and he would be eligible as a Democratic Presidential candidate, while, if he obstinately persists in standing a trial, his conviction is sure and he will no longer be eligible to any office, except in a revived Southern Confederacy. Their arguments find him still deaf, but it is because he knows well the slippery faith of his counsellors.

* * *

THE HOLLOW insincerity of Democratic professions of respect for Judicial authority is still further illustrated by the Philadelphia *News*, which brands the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as "judicial conspirators and traitors," "perjurers," "judicial miscreants," "wretched tools of a traitorous cabal," and so on—and all simply because the Court discharged Gen. Thomas from arrest!

* * *

THE Republican Convention of Berks county, held on Saturday afternoon, made selections for Presidential electors, and delegates to the National Convention. The Delegates were instructed to support GRANT for the President. There were no instructions as to Vice President, but a resolution was adopted declaring Ex-Governor CURTIN the first choice of the Republicans of Berks.

* * *

THE anthracite coal trade has opened for the spring with much spirit, an unusually severe winter having increased consumption, so that stocks are very low to meet the increased demands for manufacturing and steam marine purposes. The ruling rate of wages at the mines is a low one, and with an increased production no advance to consumers need be expected.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Presbyterian Convention at Dayton, Ohio, which convened on Tuesday last, from the proceedings of the first day before us, will have an important bearing upon the question of union now agitating the Presbyterian bodies. Nearly one hundred delegates were present at the opening, and other delegates were expected. After suitable religious services, Rev. John McMillan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, was appointed Chairman for the afternoon. Committee on business recommended the discussion of the following questions: 1. Is the corporate union of the various Christian denominations a duty? The various Evangelical bodies of this city to be invited to sit in conference with the Convention while this question is being considered. 2. Is the union of the various denominations of Presbyterians in the country a practical, a present, and a pressing duty. 3. What expediments ought we to propose to be employed in furthering the union of the Church? The Convention proceeded to discuss the first topic, which continued throughout the day and evening, except a brief time spent in perfecting the organization. The general bearing of the Convention in all its discussion was much in unity with the basis adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. Some side issues were brought in during the consideration of the various questions before the body, but with little effect on their final action and recommendation to the churches, which the delegates represented.

Reference was made not long since to the proposed organization of a society among the Methodists of Philadelphia, to employ women to aid the pastor in certain departments of church labor. The organization has just been perfected under the title of "The Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, of the M. E. Church of Philadelphia and vicinity." The Union consists of two delegates, elected annually by the women of the M. E. Churches, who desire to be represented therein, and the pastors of the several churches. The constitution provides for various departments of work such, as "visitation," "lectures and public meetings," etc. Mrs. Bishop Simpson is President.

Bethany Sunday School Hall has just been formally dedicated to the service of God. This large edifice was erected for the Sunday School connected with the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The capacity of the building embracing the various departments of the school number 3,029. A son of Judge Lowrie, of this city, is the pastor.

The New York correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes, that the rum shops of that city, if placed in a line, would extend on both sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central Park—ten miles of death—six stories high—four stories above ground and two under.

The Appleton street Congregational Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, after six months trial, votes to have but one preaching service on the Sabbath. The pastor conducts an adult class in the Sabbath School.

A woman named Mrs. P. A. Hanaford, was ordained a few days since in Boston, to be pastor of the Universalist Society in Hingham.

During the session of the Convention of Christian men at St. Louis recently, while the question "How shall women best aid in the work," was before them, a lady claimed the floor. The chairman decided against her right to speak. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair, but the appeal was laid upon the table by a vote of 66 ayes to 28 nays. Notwithstanding this action, unpleasant results are likely to grow out of the affair. Some of the dailies of that city think the lady ought to have been allowed to speak.

During the "Week of Prayer" a Ladies Union Prayer meeting was held in the social rooms of the Tabernacle Church, New York. Since then these ladies have organized parlor meetings, which are intensely interesting, and give promise of great and continual usefulness.

According to recent statistics it is estimated that the increase of the Baptist denomination in this country, during the last twenty five years, has been 67 per cent. in churches, 77 per cent. in ministers and 88 per cent. in members.

A Methodist preacher in Galesburgh, Illinois, recently noticed in meeting that the Black Crook was soon to be represented in Galesburgh and also there was a calico ball to come off. He added that if any of his members wished to attend they must come to his house and have their names erased from the Church list.

A German Lutheran named Muller, of the city of New York, has purchased a church edifice for $57,000, and the Rev. Dr. Krotel, of Philadelphia, has been called as pastor, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum.

According to the *Banner of Peace*, the number of professions for six months, ending January 1st. last, to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was 4,672; accessions 3,447. These figures but partially set forth the additions.

The annual exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern, located at New York and Cincinnati, has just been announced, from which we learn the total net capital is $1,050,946 19. Total profit for the year 1867, $128,871 39. Of the profits the sum of $87,733 94 has been paid out under order of the General Conference to meet expenses outside of the business of the Book Concern.

It is estimated the receipts at the different places of theatrical amusements in New York city last year were over three millions of dollars, which is considerably more than double what is annually contributed for foreign missions by all the Christians in the United States.

The *Independent* says in 1836 a Hard Shell Baptist Association in Maryland expelled from its body several churches for having become connected with a missionary society. These latter, six in number, at once organized the Maryland Union Association, and have increased to thirty-nine churches, with a membership of between four and five thousand, and a young and efficient ministry. The former have either quite died out or have only a nominal existence.

The *Sunday School Messenger*, a new Catholic monthly, has just been started at Chicago. The editorial management of it is entrusted to the Jesuit Fathers. The *Catholic* of this city speaks very favorably of this new candidate for public favor.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organize a Presbyterian Association, to be composed of all the Presbyterian ministers resident in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, together with one or more ruling elders from each church. The object of this association is to be for the spiritual edification and closer mutual acquaintance of the members, and also to give greater unity and efficiency to their denominational efforts in the two cities and neighborhood. A meeting is to be held on Monday to complete the organization.

A Union Convention of the different branches of the Presbyterian family, in accordance with the recommendation of the National Presbyterian Convention, is to meet at Indiana, Pa., on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, for prayer and conference concerning a basis of Union.

The Pope has appointed nine new Bishops and four Vicars Apostolic to Sees just erected in this country. Archbishop Spalding has just made the official announcement of the new ecclesiastical appointments.

Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 towards the erection of Calvary Baptist Church in Washington City, recently destroyed by fire, proposes that the structure shall be rebuilt, it being understood that he will pay the bulk of the bills.

The next session of the Pittsburgh Annual M. E. Conference will be held at Greensburg, Penn., commencing Wednesday, March 18. Bishop Kingsley will preside. This being the first time for the Bishop to be President of this Conference, since his elevation to the Episcopate in 1864, considerable interest is manifested in regard to his Episcopal visitation.

On Sabbath day, Rev. John Galley, Pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, Pa., preached his last or farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church, to the congregations under the arrangement by which the U. P. congregation were privileged to worship in the Presbyterian church, while the church building of the U. P. congregation was being rebuilt. The *Citizen* says: It is certainly very gratifying to know that these two congregations have had a pleasant and profitable time during the past season in worshipping together; and have no doubt fully realized the feeling expressed by the servant of God when he said: "Behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." May the christian and brotherly feeling that has been formed by their association be lasting and productive of much good.

George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the Philadelphia National Presbyterian Union Convention, held in that city, has appointed the following committees to present the action of the Convention to the different ecclesiastical bodies represented:

To the Old School General Assembly to meet in Albany, N. Y., May 21st—Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., New School; Rev. J. Y. Scouller, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. John McMillan, Reformed Presbyterian; O. E. Wood, Esq., New School; Wm. Getty, Esq., United Presbyterian. To the New School General Assembly, to meet in Harrisburg, Pa., May 21st:—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Old School, Rev. William Davidson, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. W. S. Bratton, Reformed Presbyterian; Hon. Charles Drake, Old School; James McMillan, Esq., Reformed Presbyterian. To the United Presbyterian General Assembly, to meet in Argyle, New York, May 27th—Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., New School; Rev. M. S. Goodale, D. D., Old School; Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Reformed Presbyterian; Robert Carter, Esq., Old School; Edward Miller, Esq., New School. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet in Pittsburgh, May 20th—Rev. George Marshal, D. D., Old School; Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., New School; Rev. A. G. Wallace, United Presbyterian; Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D., New School; Hon. Wm. M. Francis, Old School.

A. M. BROWN, ESQ., FOR CONGRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—The successorship to Gen. J. K. Moorhead, member of Congress from this District, excites considerable attention throughout the county. Several prominent business men have been put forward by newspaper correspondents for the nomination, and, without wishing to detract from the merits of any of those gentlemen, I trust you will permit me to suggest a name which will, beyond any doubt, find favor with every intelligent Republican in the District. I refer to Major A. M. BROWN—a lawyer of ripe experience, sound practical judgment, solid scholastic attainments, rare business capacity and high toned moral character. He is just the man for the position, possessing the essential qualities of head and heart to make him a worthy colleague of a Tom Williams, and a fit representative of our great and growing manufacturing and agricultural district in the National Assembly. He is comparatively young, full of life and vigor, and, if elected, would prove a working member of Congress, and one who could be relied on in all emergencies to act with force, wisdom, prudence and sagacity.

Mr. BROWN's services for the party are well known and duly appreciated in Western Pennsylvania. He has ever been a fearless, earnest and hearty advocate of the principles held by the Union Republican party—the principles of liberty, justice and equality, and is deserving a just recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens.

If he can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination, I venture to predict that he will receive the solid vote of the county, and will be carried into office by as large a majority as was ever awarded any gentleman for similar honor in this District.

PITT.

The Armless Artist.

Cesar Ducornet was born in Lille, France, January 10, 1806. Born as he was, without arms, what was there for him to do, even in this busy world? Each foot had but four toes, but he early learned to use these to advantage. When very young he could with ease throw a ball, cut with a knife, and draw lines on the floor with chalk, and could even cut figures on paper with his mother's scissors. He early became a good penman. From this he passed to drawing and naturally enough to painting, the wide space between his great toe and the next enabling him to grasp his brushes firmly. At the age of thirteen his progress astonished Watteau, professor at the school of design, in Lille, who received him as a pupil. Only three years later, he took the first prize for a drawing of the human figure from nature. After this he pursued his studies in Paris. He was of a lively temperament, and when in conversation he became animated, he was in the habit of gesticulating with his legs, as other persons do with their arms. Some one has described a visit to his painting room, which is interesting:

"Across the whole extent of the canvass ran, with incredible agility, like a fly upon the wall, the stunted trunk of a man, surmounted by a noble head, with expansive brow and eye of fire; and wherever the apparition passed along the canvass, he left the traces of color behind him. On approaching a few paces nearer, we were aware of a lofty but slender scaffolding in front of the canvass, up and down and across the steps and stages of which climbed, and crouched, and twisted—it is impossible to describe how—the shapeless being we had come to see. We saw then that he was deprived of arms; that he had no thighs; that his short legs were closely united to his body; and that each of his feet wanted a toe. By one of his feet he held a palette—by the other a pencil; in his mouth also he carried a large brush and a second pencil. And in all this harness he moved, and rolled, and writhed, and painted, in a manner more than marvelous! a voice musical; grave and sonorous, saluting us by name, invited us to be seated. Then the apparition glided down the whole length of the scaffold to the ground, advanced, or rather rolled toward us, and with a bound established himself on the sofa at our side. We watched him with interest and had a long conversation with him. He told us he had been born without arms, and had been a painter ten years, and was now making money by his art. He used his feet with almost as much ease as people do their hands, holding his palette in his left one, and his brush in the right, as though all his toes were fingers, changing them with the most perfect facility, and even thrusting his foot into his pocket, as another man would his hand. He wrote his name for us with great rapidity, and well, and told us he shaved himself."

A WASHINGTON letter to the Providence *Journal* says: There is a strong feeling against Judge Woodward for his revolutionary speech in the House. One of his colleagues asked him privately why he took the oath and drew his pay, if he regarded Congress as an unconstitutional body. He replied that he thought it had power to legislate, but that it cannot impeach and remove the President with one third of the States unrepresented. A member wittily remarked: "The Judge thinks Congress is sufficiently constitutional to vote him his salary, but not to impeach and remove a President."

* * *

—In the new Arctic mill of the Sprague's, at Warwick, R. I., 325 hands are employed; 13,000 spindles and 567 looms are run, and 100,000 yards of print cloth are turned out per week. This mill has been pronounced the most complete cotton mill in the country. The cost of the whole work was $500,000. It was built during the past year and has been running several months. The main mill is of granite, 302 by 68 feet, and four stories and attic, with an L 90 by 40 and three stories. The boiler house, also of granite, is 50 by 40 feet and two stories, and contains six large boilers. All the wood work of the mill is oak, chestnut and black walnut.

—The "Transfusion" Process, it is reported, has been revived in Vienna, by a physician who uses it with success in cholera cases. The blood of healthy young persons is infused into the veins of the patients to the extent of about twenty ounces, and the effect, it is said, often is instantaneous relief.

CHANGE.

BY DORA GREENWELL.

They spake of thee to me: they said,
"This is thy friend!" and I, with set
Measurate force, awoke that met
A challenge, turned, in measured speech
I spake of thee! [illegible]
[illegible] whence to bring
My words, that in a praiseful ring
Enshrined thy name. My words were true,
Yet, while I spake, a strange sense
Of falsehood on my spirit grew;
Of poverty and vain pretence;
A sound of loosened earth fell through
My words, and then they ceased, I knew
I buried thee beneath my praise;
I laid thee deep, and o'er thee drew
The moulds, while, like a tear that falls
Among the grasses rank and high
That grow within the graveyard walls,
And glitters when the dews are dry,
Fell on my soul the thought of days,
When at thy name a sudden flower
Within my heart would bloom and spread,
And die not till its odor shed,—
Made sweet the moment, sweet the hour
I spoke of thee. O! those were days,
Methinks, for loving, not for praise.
I could not praise thee then; in part
I saw not, loved not. What to me
Were gifts that others prized! A free,
Kind gift, I took thee to my heart,
This heart that did not reasons seek,
Nor reasons need, for loving thee.
So now this praising thin and weak
Seems but a shroud to wrap thee in
A garment never worn in life,
Drawn close unto thy feet and chin.
So endeth love, so ended strife,—
Vex not this ghost, O, let it pass,
Hold not before these lips the glass;
The life, the breath, the soul is fled,
Now draw the curtain round the dead,
And bring no music here. What care
The dead for praising! Unto prayer
Let silence grow; shut out the air
From this still chamber; shut the light
From these still brows so calm and white.

GLEANINGS.

—Trichina prevails in Michigan.

—Mrs. Gouive, aged 109 years, died recently at Kickapoo, Illinois.

—George Topley, the English pedestrian, has arrived in America.

—The great Methodist preacher Morley Punshon is coming to America.

—Colt's revolvers have been placed in the hands of the Egyptian cavalry.

—General Grant has subscribed $10,000 to a Methodist church in Washington.

—A druggist is on trial in New York for poisoning a woman through carelessness.

—Ohio has a population of 68 to the square mile; Massachusetts, 162; New York 85.

—Alexander H. Stephens has no opinion to offer on the difficulties at Washington.

—The Committee on Ways and Means has concluded that whisky should remain taxed two dollars per gallon.

—The Chicago Insurance Companies have resolved to increase their rates from eighteen to twenty-one per cent.

—It is said that newsboys and bootblacks are kidnapped from New York city and sold to frontiersmen out West.

—Congressman Morrissey is to make a hit by giving a sparring exhibition for the benefit of the poor in New York city.

—An ambitious youth in Michigan failed to chop off his own head with a hatchet. Not a difficult feat in politics.

—Belleville, Ill., is called the mother of Governors, having furnished that Commonwealth with their Chief Executive.

—Many wells and springs have gone dry in New York, and the "G. A's" of that section attribute the fact to volcanic action.

—Eugene Haywood, a youth of two-and-twenty, owns fifty thousand acres of land in Illinois, and twelve thousand in Nebraska.

—St. Paul, Minn., is the rat skin mart of the world. 80,000 of the mischievous little creatures were killed for their hides last year.

—The Chicago water works have cost nearly three millions of dollars, and the water is not extraordinary in quality after all.

—During 1867 the United States received an army of immigrants from foreign countries of nearly one quarter million persons.

—Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven hogs were killed and cured at a small town named Connersville, in Indiana, this season.

—James Smalhe, got on a spree in New York city, and laid down before a bar room grate to spend the night. His clothing took fire and he was burned to death.

—An Ohio statistician estimates that a few years hence New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will each contain five million inhabitants.

—It is considered politeness for young gentlemen to lift and carry the trail of ladies when the sweet creatures cross a muddy thoroughfare. Fashion makes slaves of us all.

—A female fraud, representing herself to be worth a cool million of dollars, has been playing the confidence game in Indianapolis, taking in and doing for a number of shrewd merchants.

—A naked, new born infant, was found on the railroad track near Altoona. It is presumed that the babe was given birth on a passing train, and thrown out the car window. Of course, it was dead.

—A negligent town clerk in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, failed to return to the assessors a list of registered voters as required by law, and thus disfranchised for the year one hundred and fifty voters.

—George H. Pendleton's chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination daily grow beautifully less. He was well backed, but the shrewd New York politicians, who managed to get the Convention to that city, proved too many for the greenbackers of the west.

—Mrs. Rhoda Sherman of Gaston, Conn., is an aged lady of ninety-five summers. She reads without glasses, and two years ago wove a rag carpet, and is now getting out material for another. She has had 145 descendants, who represent her in half the States of the Union.

—A poor woman, with want pictured in her face, and a little edition of the same sort resting on her arm, went from door to door in Bridgeport, Ct., with tearful, prayerful eyes, asking alms from the charitable. She wanted, if possible, to collect money enough to have the sweet little baby's photograph taken. Very sad.

—Hon. Reverdy Johnson has given his opinion affirmatively on the following question submitted: "Have the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore the right to retire the first mortgage held by them upon the franchises and property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, to fund the accrued and accruing interest up to January, 1871, and take the position of second mortgagee."

—Mrs. Margaret Hayes, of Brownsville, Texas, met her death in a singular manner, the other day. She had crossed the river on her way to Matamoros, and was killed by a bullet from the Brownsville side, while riding in a cab. The bullet was fired by one of the soldiers of a guard just relieved, who were directed to discharge their pieces into the river. The officers who investigated the occurrence, express the opinion that the fatal ball had ricochetted upon the surface of the water.

—Inasmuch as the Democratic journals are counting the votes of the Conservative Senators, as certain to be cast against impeachment, it might be well to urge that the trial is not a political one, and that members must act as sworn jurors. Political views must sink after the following rigid oath is taken: "I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that in all things pertaining to the trial of impeachment of ——, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

—A largely attended convention of the distillers of the West and Northwest was in session at Cincinnati last week. A set of resolutions was passed calling the attention of Congress to the fact that their business was languishing for want of proper protection, as the prices were depressed by the immense quantities of whisky thrown on the market by illicit distillers. They advised a reduction of tax as the best method for putting a stop to the wholesale frauds carried on, and recommended imprisonment, instead of fine, as the punishment of violators of the revenue laws.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar Trees.

Years ago, when the country was new, it was no object to protect the maple, for the forests were broad, and sugar trees were growing thickly through a great portion of them. They fell with other trees, until the woodman's axe converted acres of forest into tillable fields, leaving in too many cases but a small nook of woodland upon the farm. For a few years past it has been noticed that maple trees are dying out faster than others. Where but a short time ago thousands were used for sugar making, but hundreds stand to-day. The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping.

The old plan of boxing with an axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted, that of boring; but since tapping with the bit has been practiced, maple trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sap-wood only, it will heal up, but when made deeper, it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with a bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect guard, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of it stove wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a larger auger or gouge more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet-iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp. An auger one and one fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, and the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an augur is used each time one eighth of an inch larger than the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will not have to be removed to do this.

If a farmer has not on hand the different sized augers, and does not wish to go to the expense of purchasing them, a two inch gouge may be made to answer every purpose. It should be ground thin and very sharp, and the cut made with it about two inches long and not over one half an inch deep. The gouge may be taken along when gathering sap, and any tree requiring it freshed in half a minute's time by taking off a thin shaving. There are other advantages in this mode of tapping aside from the preservation of the trees; more sugar can be made, for a greater flow of sap can be obtained, and no loss sustained by leakage, as around the common wood spile.—*Ohio Farmer.*

General Hints.

—There is nothing gained by feeding your laying hens as though you were fattening them for market. Especially will this remark apply while they are running out. This thing of over-eating is hurtful to anything that eats. It is natural for a fowl to be on the lookout the most of her time, and swallow a grain at a time as it is found, and thrive best living in this manner. Feed fowls a little at a time, and often. Grown fowls should not be fed less than three times per day. I find if I over-feed fowls, they go off in some corner and sit down and chill, if the weather is cold; whereas, had I given them half as much, they would continue moving round, feeling well, and seemingly getting that exercise that their nature requires, by keeping their blood in healthy circulation. By this means the hens are better off, and a great per centage of eggs saved.

—The refuse charcoal obtained from the rectifiers of spirits, from the railroads where wood is burned in locomotives, from old charcoal beds, etc., is a very useful material in the garden. As a mulching about fruit trees I consider it very valuable. It keeps out frost in winter; it keeps the soil loose and moist in summer, and it does not afford a harbor for mice or insects. In the soil it assists to promote moisture in a dry season; and by its slow decay (for it does decay more rapidly than is generally supposed) it yields carbonic acid gas to plants, and greatly assists in the decomposition of vegetable and mineral matter. It is an excellent mulching for strawberries, in winter or summer.

—Every barn should have a cistern for the use of cattle in winter. A cistern is generally cheaper and better than a well, and as the distance to raise the water is so much less than from a well, a vast amount of labor is thus saved in pumping up the water. A cistern 10 feet in diameter and 9 feet deep will hold 168 barrels. This is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet in diameter will hold 5 3-8 barrels to each foot in depth; and 7 feet in diameter, 9¼ barrels per foot; 8 feet, nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet, 13 7-8 barrels; 10 feet, 14 2-3 barrels per foot.

—No grindstone should be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood work, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it useless. Neither should it run in water, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears away faster than the other side; and many a "soft place" in a stone has arisen from this cause alone, and not from any inequality in the grit.

—It is economy to keep horses sharp shod. They not only do more work, but require less food. If sharp, a horse works easy and fearless. If smooth, he endangers himself and rider or driver, and works in fear and with great exertion of muscle. Consequently, he needs more food to supply the waste. It is not good economy to keep a smooth-shod horse in icy weather. By changing the nails of the shoes every week they can be kept "rough-shod" without steel corks.

—It has frequently been claimed by English writers, that thorough farming is a sure destroyer of insects. When the average produce of wheat in England was only two and a half quarters per acre, it is said that the ravages of the insects were far more general and destructive than they have been since the average has risen to four and a half quarters per acre.

—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, who highly extols the cabbage for feeding milch cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and more especially for spring feeding of lambing ewes, says that the average product per acre in England may be stated at twenty-five tons.

—Some thirty years ago there appeared a statement in Gov. Hill's Monthly *Visitor*, that worms in the head of sheep could be cured by simply taking whale oil, and with a feather put up the nostrils two or three times. It should be done in the spring, or whenever the symptoms of the disease make their appearance. It is said by those who have tried it to be a sure remedy.

—We would urge upon every farmer the importance of keeping a correct account of all he does—not only in his dealings with the mechanic, merchant and others, but with himself and farm. Keep an account of your hired help—the expenses of each kind of crop raised—the product—in fact of all expenditures and receipts in farm and household operations. You can then at the close of the year, tell which crop has paid best, and what per cent. you are receiving for the capital invested.

—A good wagon jack may be made of boards two or more feet long. Place the board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground and the other just under one of the spokes, close up to the felloe; then take hold of the spoke on the opposite side of the wheel, and lift it, at the same time placing the second board under the axle. In this way a loaded wagon may be lifted with ease.

—A gun will not need cleaning for five years, if the muzzle is tightly corked, and a piece of rubber kept upon the tube under the hammer, when standing idle.

—Apply the albumen or white of an egg to the saddle and give it plenty of elbow grease, with the aid of a piece of flannel. The same application to a new saddle, two or three times repeated, will produce that rich dark brown so much desired.

—Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water, will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top dressing for grass and other cereal crops.

—One of our most prominent orchardists tells us that in one of his orchards where sheep ran during the season, the apple crop was almost entirely unaffected by the codling moth. Next season his entire orchard will be pastured with sheep. This is an item worth remembering.

—Camphor dissolved in spirits, is an effectual agent, and may be used at all times, even in very cold weather without the least injury to the cattle.

Items of Interest.

CORN husks bring $70 per ton in St. Louis. They are manufactured into mattresses of a large size.

THE *Iowa Homestead* states that the corn crop of Iowa is still in a great degree ungathered.

WAGON bodies are made of a hardened rubber composition in Connecticut.

LAND is offered to settlers near Jacksonville, Florida, at fifty cents per acre.

THE Ohio Reform Farm, near Lancaster, realized in 1867, a revenue of $5,795 07 from peaches, $902 from wine and grapes, and $525 72 from cherries and strawberries.

WE have received the initial number of the *National Agriculturist and Farm Journal*—two well known farm journals consolidated into one, and published by the well known agriculturists J. M. & G. D. Kuester, of this city. It will more than compare favorably with the best conducted journals devoted to the interests of the farmer in the country, and we wish it a large measure of success.

Pennsylvania Oil Region News.

The Pithole *Record* says in relation to the late fire: "The late disastrous fire has made a desolate looking blank in Holmden street. We hear that quite a number of parties are intending to put up buildings on the burnt district immediately. Most of the business men burned out intend to resume their business in a short time, and not abandon Pithole, at least for the present. We thought at one time this fire would be the end of Pithole, and that this borough, which was called into existence almost three years ago under such favorable auspices, and the growth and progress of which was at one time so marvelous, was about to go up in smoke. Happily we were mistaken. From the energy displayed by our citizens since the fire, we feel that there is still great cause for encouragement as to the future. All that is now needed to revive Pithole is the thorough development of her oil territory and the striking of five or six good producing wells."

The Oil City *Republican* says: The erection of oil tanks is going on at a rapid rate in Venango city in spite of the inclemency of the weather. We notice one receiving tank completed or nearly so by Lockhart & Frew, capacity 2,000 barrels. Another of the same capacity, commenced by said company. B. Lamberton & Co, are constructing one, which when completed will hold 14,000 barrels; this tank will be a monster in its line; its foundation looks large enough for a small village. A larger still is in process of erection by Fisher Bros., one of our most enterprising oil firms. The largest tank when completed will hold 16,000 barrels; besides this they have two smaller ones, one holding 2,400, the other 1,200. Burchfield, Castwline & Co., have laid the foundation for a larger tank; theirs will hold 13,000 barrels. John Munhall's tank holds, we were informed, 800 barrels. A small one owned by Mr. Wilson, holds 44 barrels. One commenced by a company whose name we could not learn is estimated to hold when finished 6,000 barrels. Thus by as close a computation as we were able to obtain, the tankage in Venango City by April first, will be in the neighborhood of 60,000 barrels, and nearly if not all this is in consequence of the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to this point.

The Erie *Republican* says that Mr. Joseph Metcalf, father of Prescott Metcalf, Esq., of that city, will be ninety-four years of age in August next, if he lives so long. He is now somewhat feeble, and will not probably live very many more years. Mr. Metcalf is said to be the oldest Mason in the United States, having joined the Order some sixty-five years ago. He was carried in his chair to the Masonic Hall, to a festival the other day, and enjoyed the occasion in the highest degree. Of course he was the observed of all observers.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Abraham James, Esq., spiritualist, witchhazel, prestidigitator, &c., who located the Chicago artesian well, and an oil well at Pleasantville, Pa., sends us a circular in which he offers one sixteenth interests in oil wells for sale at $500. We can only say to Mr. James that his terms are very reasonable. We have paid greater sums for similar interests, and obtained just as little oil as he knows how to get. His scheme is a good one. He should persevere in it.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a freight car with staves and the caboose of Conductor Richards' train on the Oil Creek Railroad, ran off the track near the summit. The car and the caboose rolled down an embankment about 10 feet high and turned over. A passenger and conductor were in the caboose at the time, and they were both slightly injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck under the car loaded with staves.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met in Philadelphia, February 25, and confirmed the contracts of four respective boards for consolidation. The lines are merged in the Oil Creek railroad, the Franklin railroad, and the Farmers railroad, and all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegheny River railroad.

Elmer Davenport, a son of Mr. George Davenport, of Conneautville, was drowned last Saturday in Conneaut creek. It is supposed that while trying to climb up a steep bank he fell backward, his head striking in a hole in the ice. He was between three and four years old.

Cory is to have a cheese factory. The projectors of this enterprise are Lawrence Washington, Isaac and Major Colgrove, and J. H. Tillotson. It will be located just outside the south-eastern boundary line of the city, and begin operations with the milk of from 150 to 300 cows.

The soldiers of 1812 in this State, lost sixteen of their number in 1867. Five-sixths of the survivors are over seventy-five, many over eighty, and very few below seventy.

The Tomlinson well on Bull Run producing twelve barrels per day, was purchased a day or two since by Mr. W. C. Chapin, of the Coldwell farm.

The Post Office at Shamburg is to be removed to the Talman Farm, between Shamburg and Atkinson, for the better accommodation of residents.

The Hassan well near Reno was started up last week and it is now producing nearly three hundred barrels per day.

The Corry Machine Company has commenced operations, and now employs about forty hands.

The territory between Shamburg and Pleasantville is being tested for oil.

A Republican club was organized at Conneautville on the 20th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

—An essay in an English magazine, on "Wall Street and American Finance," estimates the annual amount of money transactions in Wall street at between $15,000,000,000 and $26,000,000,000.

—With reference to the proposed sale of American iron-clads, a Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says: "It is reported that Russia is in treaty with the Government of the United States for another purchase of vessels of war, and a Russian agent is said to be now in New York, to ascertain what facilities there may be for collecting in America a fleet of transports."

—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that the ship carpenters and boat builders of that city are leaving in large numbers. About twenty of them have constructed a flatboat, thirty feet long by twelve feet wide, and will start down the river in search of work. They have no idea where they will stop, or whether work can be obtained at points below but the venture has been determined upon.

—The increase of population in the British colonies in Australia is very striking. Victoria contained in 1836, 177 persons; in 1841, 11,738; in 1866, 633,998. New South Wales numbered, in 1803, but 7,097 persons; in 186[illegible], 420,000. The population of South Australia increased from 30,000 in 1851 to [illegible],719 in 1866. The continuance of such an increase of population would soon make Australia one of the prominent countries of the globe.

—"The Wealth of Every Man" was recently discoursed upon by a lecturer at the University of Cambridge, England. He defined this wealth to be the possession and use of our natural faculties, and very powerfully pictured the poverty that followed our being deprived of them or their being impaired in the operation. He made a point of our want of appreciation of the blessings of this wealth until we are deprived of it, when we measure its value by our sense of the loss we have sustained. The lecture was aptly illustrated by quoting verses written by Milton—written after his blindness.

Death of Gen. McCall.

General George A. McCall, one of Pennsylvania's gallant officers, died on the 24th instant at West Chester. He was from an excellent family, chose a military life, graduated at West Point in 1824, and served in the campaign against the Indians in Florida, where he acquired a good reputation. He afterwards served under General Taylor in Mexico, and was promoted to Brevet Colonel, and at the close of the war retired from the army. But on the breaking out of the rebellion he was called to duty as General of the Pennsylvania Reserves and fought gallantly and as a patriot on the right side till the end of the Peninsula campaign, when ill health forced him to resign. He was much respected by all who knew him, and adds one more to the noble army of patriots who have done their work and laid them down to rest.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 29, 1868.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

It was expected that an application would be made to-day before Judge Wylie, holding Circuit Court, for a writ of *quo warranto*, but those having the matter in charge, desiring to have every point maturely considered, and the papers arranged in such perfect form that no exception could be taken when the matter is brought before the Courts, it was decided to defer the application till early next week. It may be presented on Monday. The course of procedure will be as follows: Application to be made in open Court for leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. This application it is presumed will be granted as a matter of course. Mr. Stanton will be served with a summons to appear and answer. This he has a month in which to do, but it is supposed he will not avail himself of the time allowed by law, but at once respond, when an early day may be fixed for the hearing of the case.

FINANCIAL—THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The fractional currency issued for the week was $462,000; amount forwarded, $520,540, including $100,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis. National Bank Notes issued, $82,460. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $527,100. Receipts of Internal Revenue for the week, $3,534,666.

The Public Debt Statement will not be issued before the 5th or 6th. It is estimated the showing will be very favorable, and the debt be reduced considerably below the figures in December.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CRETE.

Accounts from Crete to February 8th describe the heroism of Coraka and his troops, numbering, according to the Grand Vizier's own estimate, upwards of 2,000, who attacked the Turks near a fortified cemetery outside the town of Canea, forcing the Turks to fall back into the citadel. A number were drowned during the retreat, fifty were killed by Cretan troops, one hundred and forty wounded and forty taken prisoners. The Turks, as usual, attacked the non-combatants, and slayed fifty after having robbed them of all valuables found in their possession. The irregular Turkish troops have also been guilty of similar atrocities in Rhetimo. The Provisional Government has issued another circular, addressed to representatives of Christian powers, declaring the Cretan people remain faithful to their vow of union with Greece.

THE TREATY WITH GERMANY CONCERNING NATURALIZATION.

Yesterday the Secretary of State sent a telegram to Minister Bancroft, to which the following answer was received this morning: *Berlin*, March 1.—Treaty signed and mailed on 22d February via England. It provides that emigration shall be free and that naturalization changes nationality. Hasten the ratification.

[Signed.] BANCROFT.

A few days ago some of the most prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps expressed disbelief in the cable dispatches on this subject, but to-day a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs says he has no doubt of the fact that a treaty has been negotiated with the North German Confederation securing the object above stated, and they and gentlemen occupying high positions in our national administration believe this treaty will be soon followed by treaties of a similar character between the United States and other foreign governments, thus recognizing an American principle.

TENNESSEE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

It was heretofore stated Collector Abernathy and his deputies had seized sundry whiskey stills in East Tennessee, but was afterward mobbed by persons concerned in the illicit trade, and secured their freedom by paying a ransom. These government officers promptly communicated with the Internal Revenue Bureau, asking for troops to enforce the law. The Bureau has obtained from the military authorities a favorable response to their application, and accordingly a company of cavalry has been dispatched to support the revenue officers in the Knoxville district, the scene of the whisky insurrection.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—At Philadelphia, Saturday morning, a boiler exploded in the extensive drug and paint manufactory of Powers & Weightman, at Ninth and Brown streets, which was succeeded by fire. Nearly the whole block was destroyed, causing a loss of half a million of dollars. The essential oils and paints caused such a hot fire that the firemen could not reduce the flames to subjection, and for a long time it was feared that the conflagration would spread. Several persons were badly burned by the explosion, but none are believed to have been fatally injured. Fortunately few of the operatives had entered the building at the time of the explosion, or the loss of life would have been fearful. Quite a number of firemen were injured, and several horses were burned to death. The insurance is said to be heavy.

—At the American meeting in London, at which John Bright and Newman Hall delivered addresses, the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "*Resolved*, That this meeting express the most hearty good will towards America, and pledges itself to support any Government at home in its efforts to effect a prompt, righteous and peaceful settlement of all international differences, and especially of those connected with the Alabama claims question.

—At Worcester, Mass., Joseph Clark the keeper of a gambling house, was robbed and murdered in his rooms on Friday night last. When found his head was split open, with his brains protruding, and a rope was tightly twisted around his neck. Kerosene oil had been poured over his head and body, and his bed had been set on fire. His watch money and diamond ring were taken. Two men are suspected, and one of them, Silvas Green, of North Greenwich, R. I., is under arrest.

—A daring robbery was committed on Friday night at Kassinger's mills, three miles from Reading, Pa. Charles Long was attacked in his mill by four men disguised. They shot at him with pistols, and robbed him of fifteen hundred dollars, and left him tied. His house was entered by the same party and five thousand in government bonds, two thousand in greenbacks, and two thousand in gold taken. No arrests.

—The amount paid into the National Treasury from the sales of confiscated and captured cotton, under the provisions of the bill which passed the Senate last week, is nearly thirty millions. The final passage of this bill will prove a severe check upon claimants, who, to be successful, must pass a very severe ordeal as to their position and record during the war before the Court of Claims will entertain their cases.

—John Becknell, a highly respectable young man, son of Samuel T. Becknell, of Maury, was murdered on Saturday, near Summertown, in Lewis county, Tennessee, by a stranger named Walker. The murder was for robbery, Walker carrying off his victim's horse and boots. He is still at large. Becknell was out on a tour as agent of several periodicals.

—In a difficulty Saturday night, at Stanton, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, growing out of an old debt, Major J. H. Hicks was shot and killed by a planter named Maxwell, who in turn was shot by Hicks' son, and mortally wounded, dying during the night. Both were highly esteemed citizens.

—Two sisters, aged eighteen and sixteen years, named Collins, living in South Groven, Massachusetts, were drowned on Wednesday night last, by breaking through the ice while attempting to cross a brook.

—A bullock weighing thirty-five hundred pounds on the hoof was slaughtered in Philadelphia last week.

A Strange Story.

The Erie Dispatch says: A rather romantic story, which is, however, strictly true, has just come to our knowledge. It appears that some six months ago, a man whose name we did not learn, killed another man in New York city and escaped. Shortly after he was arrested some distance from the city by two policemen, one of whom he shot and killed. The other policeman fired at him and inflicted, as he supposed, a mortal wound, and hastened for assistance. On his return the body of the murderer could not be found, and doubts were expressed by many as to wether he had been shot as was represented. Some two months ago a stranger turned up in Willoughby, Ohio, and went to work as a shoemaker. His actions were suspicious, and a few days ago he was recognized by a former acquaintance as the murderer. He was arrested last week and taken to New York for trial. He says after he was shot by the policeman he made his way to a barn, where he lay for six weeks, subsisting wholly on wheat, which he shelled from the straw. From there he made his way to Willoughby where he was arrested.

* * *

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Col. James Worrall, Commissioner under the act of March 30, 1866, relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, has made his report, in which he says that the passage for fish constructed in the Columbia dam is a perfect success. Shad have since been caught of the very finest quality, and in respectable numbers, as high above the Columbia dam as Newport, on the Juniata. The numbers actually taken between Columbia and the Juniata, ranged from ten to eighteen thousand. None of the companies have complied with the act except the Susquehanna coal company, who have constructed a satisfactory weir, which affords an easy passage to the fish. Suits have been brought in the Dauphin county court, against the Pennsylvania railroad company, and other corporations owning dams, to test the constitutionality of the act, and it is supposed the question would soon be settled.—*Franklin Repository.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette

DEAD IN THE STREET.

A CITY INCIDENT.

(From Cassell's Magazine.)

Under the lamplights, dead in the street,
Delicate, fair, and only twenty,
There she lies
Face to the skies,
Starved to death in a city of plenty,
Spurned by all that is pure and sweet,
Hundreds bent upon folly and pleasure,
Hundreds with plenty, time and leisure,
Leisure to speed Christ's mission below,
To teach the erring and raise the lowly,
Plenty, in charity's name, to show
That life has something divine and holy.
Boasted charms—classical brow,
Delicate features—look at them now.
Look at her lips; once they could smile;
Eyes—well, never more they shall beguile,
Never more, never more word of hers
A blush shall bring to the saintliest face.
She has found, let us hope and trust,
Peace in a higher and better place;
And yet, despite of all ill, I ween,
Joy of some heart she must have been.
Some fond mother, proud of the task,
Has stopped to finger each dainty curl;
Some vain father has bowed to ask
A blessing for her, his darling girl.
Hard to think, as we look at her there,
Of all the tenderness, love and care,
Lonely watching and sore heart-ache,
All the agony, burning tears,
Joys and sorrows, hopes and fears,
Breathed and suffered for her dear sake.
Fancy will picture a home afar,
Out where the life-giving breezes blow,
Far from these sullen streets, lonesome and low,
Fancy will picture a lonely hearth,
And an aged couple dead to mirth—
An aged couple, broken and gray,
Kneeling beside a bed to pray;
Or lying awake o' nights to hark
For a thing that may come in the rain and the dark!
A hollow-eyed woman with weary feet.
Better they never know
She whom they cherished so
Lies this night, lone and low,
Dead in the street.

EPHEMERIS.

—Prof. Blot has blotted out.

—Bishop Stevens is convalescent.

—Paoli, Kansas, supports a new paper.

—Green Clay Smith is convalescent.

—Mining is reviving at Central City.

—Brown, the founder of Omaha, is dead.

—Gold has been discovered in Franklin, Georgia.

—Barnum on Temperance is the latest lecture card.

—Gen. Joe Hooker is recovering his health at Rome.

—Palsey Sheppard and Barney Aaron are in training for a mill.

—Cotton growers are rejoicing at the advance in the staple.

—The Southern Indiana tobacco crop is now ready for market.

—The National Cemetery at Nashville is nearly completed.

—London has twenty-nine "no thoroughfares," or private streets.

—The rolling mills of Chattanooga (Tenn.) are all in operation.

—Silas Miller is to take charge of the new Galt house in Cincinnati.

—New Albany has a religious revival. It needed something of that sort.

—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to be supplied with rails from England.

—Charles Kean, the actor, is to have a monument at Westminster Abbey.

—Gov. Bullock proposes to retire to private life after his term shall have expired.

—The New Albany *Journal* says that "mercy to Johnson is cruelty to the State."

—Shooting unarmed negroes continues to be the prevailing sport in Tennessee.

—The Dale creek bridge on the Union Pacific road is 2,000 feet long and 211 feet high.

—Mobile has six Andrew Johnsons who voted at the last municipal election. We pity Mobile.

—Dan Rice holds a pew in every church of Girard. He takes a multitude of ways to get to heaven.

—Africa has a King with three hundred wives and seven hundred children, and both still increasing.

—Nine years ago Horace Greeley visited the West. He is out there again lecturing on what he then said.

—Gen. Sherman said in Cincinnati recently, "Gen. Grant is right, sir; Gen. Grant is right in this matter."

—The hotel rooms in Chicago are being taken up in advance for the days of the forthcoming National Convention.

—Four hundred thousand pounds sterling are distributed yearly as prize money at the race courses in England.

—A bald journalist in a neighboring city offers one thousand dollars for a tale so tragical as to make his hair stand on end.

—Singular to say, the trains of the Union Pacific Railway have not been delayed one hour this winter by the snow.

—Gen. Chambers, of Louisville, had a daughter presented to him last week on his seventy-fourth birthday. Something to be proud of.

—Boston has a French male modiste who fits ladies with garments at a fashionable dressmaking establishment. The hub is progressive.

—A Mechanics' Convention is to assemble in Cincinnati to place candidates in nomination for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

—It is disputed whether the rich Morcus mines belong to Colorado or New Mexico, a difference arising from the want of a defined parallel.

—Brooklyn pickpockets operate at funerals. While hot tears are streaming over the cheeks of the mourners, they steal the contents of their pockets.

—We have received the prospectus of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, a new evening Republican journal about to be established in that city under most favorable auspices.

—Prof. George Comfort, of Allegheny College, in consequence of the inability of the college to pay his salary, has been allowed leave of absence for one year. Poor Comfort!

—A landlady in Buffalo left a large fortune to a young gentleman boarder, because he never said her victuals were wretched, her butter strong or her tea weak.

—Two members of the Chicago Board of Trade had a dispute; they repaired to an alley to have a settlement with revolvers; bystanders interfered and prevented bloodshed.

—A perpetual motion has been produced by a Mr. Wright, of Petersburg, Va., so a paper of that place gravely declares. He was eleven years in mastering the difficulty.

—A man named Peter Goff, in crossing a railroad bridge at Clinton, Illinois, last Monday, made a misstep, fell twenty-five feet and was killed. In this manner did Peter go off.

—The Israelites of Louisville propose holding a grand ball on Monday night next, in order to realize the price of a new organ. The arrangements are being made on the most liberal scale.

—A philosopher has divided human beings into two classes, benefactors and malefactors. He should have said laborers and loafers. To the one we owe all that is good, to the other all that is evil. What the one does the other undoes.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* is in a crippled condition. It is going about on crutches, and has one of its arms in a sling. Richard Smith, one of its editors, broke his arm by a fall into a Pittsburgh glass pit, and Joseph Glenn, associate editor, broke his leg at a Cincinnati skating rink.

—A new plow, having six iron blades instead of a share, has been invented in San Francisco. The blades dip into the ground as they revolve, and not only turn and pulverize the earth, but also serve to aid in propelling the machine. This plow can be driven either by steam or horse power, and will trench a strip from six to eight feet wide. Very nice on paper.

—A splendid new Chinese theatre was dedicated recently in San Francisco. Incense was burned profusely; the leading characters of the histrionic drama, in gorgeous costume, were on the stage; smoke was blown against the four walls, representing the four quarters of the globe, from whence intelligence is invoked, and other ceremonies were performed; the whole closing with the beheading of a cock and a grand display of fireworks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S.

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

a3:lwF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

SOLD AT

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. le16:el

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 18 corner First and Smithfield Sts. Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ta11:r62

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mv14:d&wT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 258 PENN STREET,

mh25:r97 PITTSBURGH.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ia30:k67F

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:k7

WINTER GOODS.

E. HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:h58

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:h34

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new. se17:f40

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALLVATER & CO.

Keep on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c. All Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. [illegible]

BARR & MOSER,

Architects,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR.

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Hdk'fs, for Ladies, Gent's & Children;
Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds;
Lace Collars;
Morrison's Star Shirts;
Nainsook Swiss;
Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS in all colors.

The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to its large and small.

Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

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NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHASSEPOT TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

1a18 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mill state tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
fe3:k77 County Treasurer.

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 18, 1868.

CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS

Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessments will now be received at the Treasurer's Office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Councils, they will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.

D. MACPHERSON,
fe18:186 City Treasurer.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 173 FOURTH STREET. oc3

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington. Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

831 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

AGENTS WANTED. no22:144

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. [illegible]

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

JUST IMPORTED,

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body & Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe27

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18:d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

These goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

fe10:mwfT

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

137 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Dalzell's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—127 Walnut st, ap1:w89

WM. WIGHTMAN..........D. A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WICHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. BUFFUM....C. A. KEHEW....W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds. Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh. oc18

POT CLAY.—10 tons of the [illegible] just received [illegible]

JOHN B. CANFIELD & S

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS

JAS. R. MEANOR..........JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCE—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co.; R. T. Kennedy & Bro. ja31:124

M. STEELE..........J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally, No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

PETER KEIL..........JAS. F. RITCHART

KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

mv26:187 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

396 Penn Street.

ap11:r18

ALEX. M'BANE..........J. S. ANJER.

M'BANE & ANJER,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 131 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. 1o5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 13 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22:u3

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no8:n52

JOHN I. HOUSE..EDWARD HOUSE..WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe10

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. se21

ROBT. KNOX..........ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ial 7:r27

DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission MERCHANT in PIG METAL, BLOOMS ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 266 and 268 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc3

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally, 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

F. REYMER..........J. S. REYMER.....WM. D. REYMER

REYMER & BROS., (Successor to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 128 and 1 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. [illegible]

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS No. 8 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.	Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackley,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,

D. Ihmsen.

no27 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

N FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. D. Riddle, Simon Drum, Thos. Harper, J. B. Smith, W. M. Stewart, Joseph Lastner.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oc29

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 81 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fisher,
Josiah King,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon,
Henry Sproul,	

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST., Near Fifth.

DIRECTORS:

Charles W. Bancker,	Mordecai R. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales,

CHAS. G. BANCKER, President.
EDWD C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. STEELE, Secretary, pro tem.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent,

mh29:w15 North West cor. Third & Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McCord,	H. L. Fahnestock,
C. G. Hussey,	W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
T. J. Hoskinson,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parke,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. Jas. Millar,	John F. Kirkpatrick,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Frank S. Bissell,
James D. Verner,	O. Hanson Love,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

POUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TENS,

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

de11:131

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

42 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches always on hand.

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.,

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY..........PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 72 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 5 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. ap16:x66

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

sa16

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to Public Sale, THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH.

A well Improved Farm, situated at Huston's Station, P. R. R., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 263 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, farming or the cultivation of grapes. The whole tract is well watered by never failing springs, and a well of never failing water in the barn yard. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal, ranging from 6 to 8 feet. The improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 40 by 60 feet; good tenant house; three apple orchards of good fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The land will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.

f-24:187 mwf JAMES WATT.

FRAME COTTAGE,

SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

ja30 No. 66 Smithfield street.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable locations in Mansfield, fronting on the main street and within five minutes' walk of the station. The above is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. The house is of brick, two-story, containing six large rooms, all well finished, cellar under it; house. Lot well fenced and a good garden, and the best of water. For further particulars inquire of J. L. MARSHALL, 139 Liberty street, or the undersigned, on the premises. A. W. EWING, Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa. fe22:

FOR SALE AND TO LET.— Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good terms. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
129 Grant street,
ja22 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, barn, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 435 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

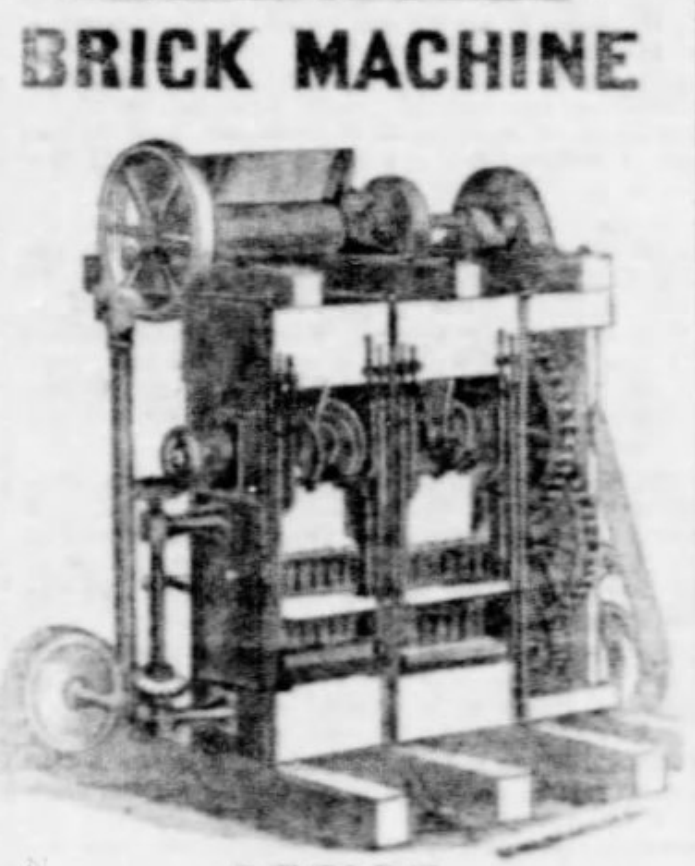
Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 89 Grant st., opposite Court House. fe17

FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Situated on one of the leading avenues in Lawrenceville. The stock is complete and well selected, and the owner has sold goods to the amount of $25,000 per year. With a small addition to the capital the business can be greatly enlarged. Rent for store and dwelling $350; or will exchange for a dwelling in or near the city. Apply to

fe18 B. McLAIN & CO.

DOUGLAS PATENT

BRICK MACHINE



OFFICE

No. 159 South Fourth Street.

THE DOUGLAS

BRICK MACHINE,

THE GREATEST BRICK MAKING MACHINE YET PATENTED, is now in full operation in Philadelphia, at YARD, No. 412 Germantown Road, and turning out from

25,000 to 40,000 Bricks Per Day!

The only machine of this kind now in use east of the Mountains. Bricks pass directly from the machine to the kiln, saving the expense and risk of drying.

For COUNTY RIGHTS and any information, address

R. A. DOUGLAS,
No. 159 South Fourth Street,
fe13: PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

No 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. Time Paper negotiated.

INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION First Mortgage Railroad 6's for sale. Also, the new LEHIGH GOLD LOAN. These Loans are both free from State and U. S. Taxes, and are the cheapest bonds of their class at present on the market.

All Classes of Securities taken in Exchange at Market Rates.

fe24:188

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

TO WHEAT GROWERS,

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

FORT PITT LUMBER CO.,

Capital, : : $125,000.

President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,	L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon,	E. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge,	W. L. Malone,

S. H. Johnston.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Ninth Ward. Office at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. a30:198

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEATHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, AND WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se13

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap16:dfe

CLOTHES WRINGERS RE-PAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

f.19 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF J. MEYER & CO., Pittsburgh, has this day been dissolved. LIVINGSTON BROTHERS will continue in the

Oil Refining Business,

And assume all liabilities of the old firm.

J. MEYER & CO.,
LIVINGSTON BROTHERS.

February 28th, 1868. fe29:m2

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of KIRKPATRICK, LYONS & CO., STERLING OIL WORKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ANDREW LYONS having sold his entire interest to his late partners, retires from said firm. All unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by KIRKPATRICK & LYONS.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
ANDREW LYONS,
JAMES LYONS.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1868.

CARD.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK..........JAMES LYONS.

STERLING OIL WORKS,

KIRKPATRICK & LYONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil.

Office, No. 193 Liberty Street,

fe7:190 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing und and style of

SCHROEDER & HAGEMAN

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. FREDERICK SCHROEDER
GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

HAVING SOLD ALL MY INTEREST in the late firm to Mr. SCHROEDER, my late partner, who will carry on the business at the old stand, as heretofore, and who will settle up the business of the late firm, all persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for payment, and all persons owing said firm will call and pay to said SCHROEDER.

GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. fe10:17

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between MARTIN LOWRY and JOHN DAWSON, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the business of "Foundry Facing," under the name of

LOWRY & DAWSON,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by JNO. DAWSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 461 and 463 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MARTIN LOWRY,
JOHN DAWSON.

fe21:174

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS FAWCETT, E. FAWCETT, W. P. LOGAN, J. T. STOCKDALE and A. D. ANDERSON, under the name and style of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN, STOCKDALE & CO,

Was dissolved on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, by the withdrawal of A. D. ANDERSON from the firm. The business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, under the firm name of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN & STOCKDALE.

THOMAS FAWCETT,
E. FAWCETT,
W. P. LOGAN,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
A. D. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, January 27th, 1868.

ia28:k37:TTS

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES S. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, when either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 323 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HUGH KNOX,
J. S. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ia6:j47 MWF

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROWLAND & HARRIS, in the House Painting Business, in Allegheny, was DISSOLVED ON 30TH OF JANUARY, 1868. The undersigned will settle the business of the late firm.

WM. B. ROWLAND,
fe5:k91:WFM No. 64 Diamond, north side.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of MOFFAT & VICKER, Flour and Feed Merchants, East Birmingham,

Was Dissolved on the 26th inst.,

by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be continued and all accounts of the late firm settled by JOHN MOFFAT.

JOHN MOFFAT,
fe27:m11 J. N. VICKER.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between BURNS & NOLAN, in the Plastering business, was dissolved on the 25th of February, 1868, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. BURNS, who will settle all the accounts. fe25:98

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of CORBIT, BRO. & CO., in the House Painting Business, was this day, (February 11th,) dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN McMURRY retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOS. and JAS. CORBIT.

fe17:162 No. 302 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN S. MILLER and MATTHEW EDWARDS, under the firm of MILLER & EDWARDS, as dealers in Petroleum, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of January, 1868. The business of the firm will be settled by either member of the late firm.

JOHN S. MILLER,
fe7:k16 MATTHEW EDWARDS.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG..........A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. ia6:a

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mills SECOND FLOOR,)

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. mv15:k63

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa. Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1382. oc29

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING

F. L. ATWOOD....BENSON JONES....J. M'CAFFREY

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna. Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

AND

BLOWER ENGINES.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe29:k18

JOHN M. COOPER....JOS. KAYE....HENRY KIRK.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my15:k85

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET.

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses.

THOMAS MORELAND..........DANIEL L. MITCHELL

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

131 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Horses and Carriages for funerals; [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN McCLAREN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, 71 GRANT ST., Pittsburgh.

Collections specially attended to.

R. A. CAMERON,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 98 Fifth Street.

ja9:i4

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, No. 73 GRANT STREET.

Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy.

EUSTACE S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace,

AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 73 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. mv29

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM..........J. R. BUTTERFIELD
G. M. M'MASTER.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 96 GRANT STREET,

je18:7'a OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

A. AMMON,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Conveyancer, Real Estate and Insurance Agent,

CARSON STREET, East Birmingham.

Collection of Rents solicited and promptly attended to. mv7:y66

WILLIAM H. BARKER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office, CARSON STREET, nearly opposite the Railway Depot, South Pittsburgh. Business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. my 1:61

DANIEL McMEAL, M. D.,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,

Office and Residence,

No. 159 Grant St., near High.

ap23:x71

J. S. FERGUSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

NO. 89 FIFTH STREET,

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM ap1:w71

W. A. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 92 Diamond Street,

m16:n5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE: No. 123 FOURTH STREET,

1a15:144 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

No. 69 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my16:h78

JOHN A. STRAIN,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace

AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

Office, 112 Fifth St., opposite Cathedral,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. mr19:81

JOHN C. McCOMBS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 87 Fifth Street

Pensions, Bounties, and Arrears of Pay promptly collected. no28:69

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER..........JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. B. ROWLAND..........W. M. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY,

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 135 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Zinc, &c. [illegible]

F. R. HUTCHINSON..........R. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ROBERT M'COWAN..........JNO. SNYDER

McCOWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 55, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and plain signs made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap15:x38

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS,

JNO. FRANCIES..........SAM'L FRANCIES.

J. & S. FRANCIES,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa.

au17:a44

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter,

Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. ly9:198

WM. J. DICK,

Carpenter and Builder,

No. 33 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Residence, No. 26 Stout street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au18:d&wT

HOUSE BUILDERS AND

CARPENTERS.

BUILDING and REPAIRS promptly attended to, by

FURGESON & BECK,

au17: 117 Smithfield street

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street.

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at, and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.

Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.

Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.

H. WAGNER,

oc17:44 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot, PITTSBURGH,

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor.

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical plan. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with Suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates. se18:

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)

N. E. Cor. Penn & Canal Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES JOHNSON, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout, and is now open to the public.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—CLAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for sale or Rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES (5½) GROUND, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 167 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 321 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 8 feet deep. I will divide to suit parties. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. DIRM, 20 Robinson St.,
ja29:k39 Allegheny City.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION OF THE

Union Building & Loan Association,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, for a Charter. No. 382, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, by the Union Building and Loan Association, of Pittsburgh, for a Charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this Court.

BY THE COURT.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Attorney for Petitioners. fe21:163

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas. THERESA WYNKOOP, by her next friend, A. C. BARKLEY, versus WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP.

IN DIVORCE.

And now, February 15th, 1868, J. B. FLACK, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony on part of libellant and report the facts to Court.

To WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP, the above named respondent:

TAKE NOTICE,

That I will attend for the purposes of my appointment, at the office of H. C. Mackrell, No. 69 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place you may attend.

J. B. FLACK, Commissioner.

fe21:167

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the following property will be sold on

Saturday, March 7th, 1868,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,

On the premises, being the property of WM. HEIM, deceased, viz: All those certain

LOTS OF GROUND,

Situate in the Third Ward of Allegheny, and fronting on Perry street 61 feet and running back, preserving the same width, 60 feet, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Rhineman plan of lots.

TERMS—$1,000 cash; balance on such terms as will suit purchasers, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN G. WALTHER,
Administrator of Wm. Heim, deceased.

fe19:156

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, February 29th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undersigned, as Assignee of the Estate of Samuel B. Rose, of Pittsburgh, a bankrupt, will sell at Public Auction, at the CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa., the interest of the said Samuel B. Rose in the following Letters Patent and "File Cutting Machine," to wit:

One-half interest in Letters Patent obtained by J. J. Johnston for "Improvement in the Cutting of Files."

One-third interest in Letters Patent obtained by H. P. Gomer, for "Improvement in Machine for Cutting Files."

One third interest in a "File Cutting Machine."

J. MN BECKFIELD, Assignee,
fe20:164 No. 63 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *conditional exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Pa., on TUESDAY, 10 DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property to wit: 200 Barrels of Refined Oil; 50 empty Barrels; 4 tons Hoop Iron; 20,000 Staves; 1 Portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Coal Oil.

Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868.

fe22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the undersigned has made application in the District Court of Allegheny county for the dissolution of the co-partnership existing between the subscriber and Nicholas Pfrasinger, in the business of brewing lager beer and ale, as the same has hereto ere been carried on between them in the 8th Ward, Pittsburgh.

And further notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not hold himself responsible for any debts hereafter contracted by and under the said firm of Hammer and Pfrasinger.

GOTTLIEB HAMMER.

1a11:30:W

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN DYER, Sr., late of Allegheny City, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to

HAMILTON STEWART,
or SAMUEL DYER,
ja22:k90:W 61 Federal St., Allegheny City.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of Samuel Woods, late of Snowden Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES MEANS,
WILLIAM WOODS, Sr.,
Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to

WINIFRED SWEENY, Adm'x,
Allegheny City,
Or her Attorney, ROBERT ROBB,
ja26:dT No. 149 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of CHARLES B. STAIN, convicted at No. 267, Sept., 1867, Sessions, on Oct. 25, 1867, of manslaughter. Sentenced Nov. 8, 1867. mh2

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE creating the Office of CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, defining his duties and regulating the complement of men in charge of Hose Department.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and it is hereby established, and that as soon as may be convenient after the passage of this ordinance, the Select and Common Councils shall, by their joint vote, elect one person to fill said office for the present year, and annually thereafter, shall at the annual time, elect in the usual manner, elect one person to serve as said officer for one year, or until his successor be duly elected and qualified, if he shall so long behave himself well.

SEC. 2. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the said Chief Engineer shall give bond in the sum of $1,000, for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall also take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, before a proper officer, that for the term for which he was elected, he will perform faithfully, and to the best of his ability, the duties of the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

SEC. 3. The said Chief Engineer shall be required to devote his entire time to the interests of the Department, and for his services he shall receive the sum of $800 per annum, to be paid in the manner as other city officers are now paid.

SEC. 4. It shall be his duty, whenever a fire shall break out, to repair immediately to the same, and cause the engines and other fire apparatus to be located in the most advantageous situations, and shall direct the operations of the various companies through their foremen or other officers in charge.

He shall, at all fires, be invested with police power, and shall have sole command over all other officers, all members of the Department and all other persons who may be present thereat.

He shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the city, the total loss occasioned thereby, the amount of insurance on buildings destroyed or injured, and of accidents by fire, with the nature of the injuries received, and circumstances connected therewith, and report the same annually to the Committee on Engines.

It shall be his duty to examine into the condition of the engines, and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city, used for the purposes of the Fire Department and the companies attached, as often as circumstances may render it expedient or whenever directed to do so by the City Councils or the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose; and whenever any of the buildings or apparatus require any alterations, additions or repairs, he shall report the same to said Committee; and in case of any repairs or alterations being made of any of the buildings, or of the erection of any new buildings to be used for the purposes of the Fire Department, he shall superintend the work.

It shall be his duty to purchase all necessary supplies, bills for which he shall render to the Controller duly certified, and to see that they are neither wasted, destroyed or carried away.

He shall cause the foreman of each company to keep a fair and exact roll of their respective companies, specifying the time of admission, discharge and age of each member, which he will report in writing to said Committee on Engines. In addition to the duties herein mentioned, he shall perform such other duties as may be devolved upon him by the Committee on Engines.

SEC. 5. That a foreman, who shall also act in the capacity of driver, and seven hose directors shall hereafter be allowed for to have charge of each hose apparatus of the city, each of whom shall receive the same compensation as is now paid, viz: $50 00 per month for driver, and $2 50 per quarter for each Hose Director.

SEC. 6. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACPHERSON,
Clerk of Select Council.

J. S. SLAGLE,
President of Common Council.

Attest: E. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. mh4

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Mulberry alley, from Smith street to Clymer street.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Mulberry alley, from Smith street to Clymer street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 1st, 1864, and an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 24th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE for the widening of Diamond Alley.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That Diamond alley, from the west side of the Diamond to Liberty street, be opened to about thirty eight feet in width, and that William Holmes, William Rinehart and J. T. Kincaid be and are hereby appointed to appraise damages and assess benefits caused by the opening of the same.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868.

fe29 JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of spring and pin'n WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, PLOUGH HUBS, AND TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS.

At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. ja10

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE

WM. HENDERSON..........Lessee.
H. W. CANNING..........Manager.
T. B. HANN..........Stage Manager.

Third night of the brilliant and fascinating comedy and burlesque actress,

MISS ELIZA NEWTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4th, will be presented the celebrated extravaganza of SIR RUPERT, THE FEARLESS; OR, THE NYMPHS OF THE LURLEYBURG.

Sir Rupert, with songs..........Miss Eliza Newton.

The performance will commence with the amusing interlude of the

BONNIE FISH-WIFE.

Miss Thistledown, Maggie MacFarlane, } with songs } Miss Newton.

Saturday afternoon Grand Family Matinee.

MASONIC HALL.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF

The Royal Conjuror,

LOGRENIA.

Five Nights Longer,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

NEW AND STARTLING EXPERIMENTS

Will be Offered.

THE BIRDS, MICE AND CATS

in their pleasing and amusing performances.

100 PRESENTS

Will be Distributed Nightly

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Single Tickets	25 cents.
Reserved Seats	50 "
Family Tickets, admitting 6 persons	$1 00.
Children's Tickets, for matinee only	15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

HARRY M. TYNDALE, Agent.
C. P. SHERMAN, Manager.
GEO. FRAZER, Assistant Agent. mh3

PITTSBURGH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF

ENGLISH OPERA,

BY THE CELEBRATED

RICHINGS OPERA COMPANY.

Caroline Richings - - - Directress.

W. G. DEITRICH..........Musical Director.
A. F. PENNOYER..........Business Manager.

The following artists appear nightly:

Miss C. RICHINGS,	Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN,	Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mrs. J. A. ARNOLD,	Mr. PIERRE BARNARD
Miss G. REIGNOLDS,	Mr. F. SEGUIN,
Mr. H. PEAKES,	Mr. D. R. WYLIE,
Mr. J. A. ARNOLD,	Mr. J. G. PEAKES,

Supported by a Chorus of Young and Fresh Voices.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d, the season will be inaugurated with Flotow's Grand Opera of

MARTHA.

Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Peakes, Miss C. Richings and Mrs. E. Seguin in the cast.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Wallace's beautiful Opera,

MARITANA.

THURSDAY EVENING,

LA SOMNAMBULA.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6th, last night of the season. Benefit of Miss C. RICHINGS.

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PRICES OF Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, One Dollar; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. Gallery, 50 cents.

fe24 J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

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fe11:120

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Court Rules.

Discussed in the Senate.

House Impeachment Articles.

Report of the Committee

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

At a quarter past two o'clock Mr. BOUTWELL, Chairman of the Select Committee, presented Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States, which were thereupon read by the Clerk, as follows:

Articles Exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the People of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as the Maintenance and Support of their Impeachment against Him for High Crimes and Misdemeanors in Office.

ARTICLE 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order, in writing, for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been theretofore duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, in the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain offices," passed March 2d, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 2. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said L. Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows, viz.:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868:—Sir: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adj't. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office in this, that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adj't. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

ARTICLE 5. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

ARTICLE 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States, entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary of the Department of War under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 7, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter in writing, in substance as follows, viz:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 10. That said Andrew Johnston, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William A. Emery, a Major General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare and instruct said Emery that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," especially second section thereof, which provides among other things that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank, was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emery, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by a general order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emery, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and take and receive and act upon and obey such orders as he, Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provision of the said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or further accusation against said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated the articles, except the tenth, were founded on proof before the House; that the tenth article was found on the testimony of General Emery.

After explaining the articles to some extent, Mr. BOUTWELL said the Committee had no particular regard as to the articles, and would be governed by the decision of the House.

Mr. JENCKS gave notice of an intention to offer an amendment to the articles of impeachment. He proposed, he said, to set up facts alleged and couple them with the averment that the acts and declarations of the President show a criminal intent on his part to exercise the powers and authority of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in accordance with the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, in violation of an act of Congress and of the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested Mr. Jencks embody his views in a separate article, and Mr. Jencks said he would.

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor and the Committee took a recess till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

VOTE ON THE ARTICLES.

The House proceeded to a vote on the articles. The first article was adopted—yeas, 126; nays, 41; second—yeas, 122; nays, 48; third—yeas, 121; nays, 42; fourth—yeas, 114; nays, 39; the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth—yeas, 126; nays, 41; ninth, changed from No. ten—yeas, 108; nays, 46.

Messrs. Cary and Stewart, voted "No." They were the only Republicans who did so. The Democrats voted "No."

Mr. FOX stated his colleague (Mr. Morrissey) was absent on account of illness, but he would, if present, vote against each article.

Mr. BROOMALL stated his colleague, (Mr. Moorhead) was necessarily absent. If present he would have voted for all the articles.

Mr. ECKLEY announced he was paired off with Mr. McCullough.

The following is the vote in detail, the other votes showing no party changes.

YEAS.

Allison,
Ames,
Anderson,
Arnell,
Ashley, Nev.,
Ashley, O.,
Bailey,
Baldwin,
Beatty,
Banks,
Beaman,
Benton,
Bingham,
Blaine,
Blair,
Boutwell,
Bromwell,
Broomall,
Buckland,
Butler,
Cake,
Churchill,
Clarke, O.,
Clarke, Kas.,
Cobb,
Coburn,
Cook,
Cornell,
Covode,
Cullum,
Davis,
Dixon,
Dodge,
Donnelly,
Driggs,
Eggleston,
Eliot,
Farnsworth,
Ferris,
Ferry,
Field,
Garfield,
Gravely,
Griswold,
Halsey,
Harvey,
Higby,
Hooper,
Hopkins,
Hubbard,
Hulburd,
Hunter,
Ingersoll,
Jencks,
Judd,
Julian,
Kelly,
Kelsey,
Ketcham,
Kitchen,
Koontz,
Laflin,
Lawrence, Pa.,
Lawrence, O.,
Lincoln,
Loan,
Logan,
Loughbridge,
Lynch,
Mallory,
Marvin,
McCarthy,
McClurg,
Mercur,
Miller,
Moore,
Morrill,
Mullens,
Myers,
Newcomb,
Nunn,
O'Neil,
Orth,
Payne.
Perham,
Peters,
Pike,
Plants,
Poland,
Polsley,
Pomeroy,
Price,
Raum,
Robertson,
Sawyer,
Schenck,
Scofield,
Shanks,
Smith,
Spalding,
Starkweather,
Stevens, Pa.,
Stokes,
Taffey,
Tyler,
Thomas,
Trimble, Ten.,
Trowbridge,
Twichell,
Upson,
Van Aernan,
Van Horn, N. Y.
Van Horn, Mo.,
Van Wyck,
Ward,
Washburne, W.
Washburne, Ill.
Washburne, M.
Welker,
Williams, Pa.,
Wilson, Iowa,
Wilson, O.,
Wilson, Pa.,
Woodbridge,
Windom—126.

NAYS.

Adams,
Archer,
Axtell,
Barnum,
Beck,
Boyer,
Brooks,
Burr,
Cary,
Chanler,
Eldridge,
Fox,
Getz,
Glossbrenner,
Galladay,
Grover,
Haight,
Holman,
Hotchkiss,
Humphrey,
Johnson,
Jones,
Kerr,
Knott,
Marshall,
McCormick,
Morgan,
Mungen,
Niblack,
Nicholson,
Pruyn,
Randall,
Ross,
Sitgreaves,
Stewart,
Stone,
Taber,
Trimble, (Ky.)
Van Auken,
Van Trump,
Woodward—41

IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Wilson, Williams and Logan, having received a majority of the votes cast, were duly elected.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution for printing one thousand copies of the articles of impeachment for use. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House had appointed managers to conduct the impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and had directed such managers to carry to the Senate articles agreed upon by the House to be exhibited in maintainance of such impeachment, and the Clerk of the House shall go with such message. Adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the articles agreed to by the House to be exhibited in its name and in the name of the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance of impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be carried to the Senate by the managers appointed to conduct such impeachment.

Mr. ROSS suggested to strike out the words "the people of the United States."

Mr. PERHAM suggested that all the Democratic members of Congress might be struck out.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK it was ordered it shall be the order to-morrow, as if it were Monday, to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the protest of the Democratic members.

Mr. KELLY objected.

The House at a quarter before seven adjourned.

SENATE.

The CHAIR presented a memorial of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth that their services were not sufficiently recognized, and praying for a portion of the departmental offices.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Buffalo Board of Trade, asking an appropriation to complete the improvement at the entrance of the harbor.

Mr. CATTELL presented a petition of soldiers of the war of 1812, asking to be placed on the same footing with soldiers of the late war. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of Paymasters accounts.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell an unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania.

IMPEACHMENT RULES.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the impeachment rules. Mr. ANTHONY in the Chair.

Mr. DRAKE moved as an amendment to the fifteenth rule, "or any Senator," allowing them to direct the reduction to writing of any motion.

Mr. DRAKE also offered a substitute for the twentieth Rule, providing that agreements, or preliminary or interlocutory matters shall be allowed for one hour in opening and fifteen minutes in closing, one person only to be heard on each side.

Mr. CONKLING said: This, like many other questions, had been left to the Court. There was a practice in Courts which doubtless would be followed in this case.

Mr. DRAKE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the rule as unnecessary, holding that it had been a matter of congratulation that no such rule had ever been adopted by the Senate.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by allowing two hours for argument on each side on parliamentary questions, or motions for extension of time to be applied before hand.

The amendment was finally rejected—twenty-four against twenty.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the second article, by striking out the words 'Grand Inquest of the Nation,' and insert "House of Representatives." Referred.

Mr. DRAKE moved to strike out the provisions in the seventh section, authorizing the presiding office to decide incidental questions, unless a formal vote of the court be called for.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed this and Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, which Mr. DRAKE accepted, providing for the submission by the presiding officer of all incidental questions to the Senate to be decided, if demanded by one-sixth of the members, by yeas and nays.

After debate Mr. POMEROY moved to amend verbally by striking out the portions calling the Senate a Court, &c.

At ten o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS said as the Committee was not satisfied with its own report, he would move to adjourn. Lost—five to twenty-two.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment was lost—eleven to seventeen.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was adopted—twenty-one to seven.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out in various sections the "High Court of Impeachment," and other language conveying the implication that the Senate changed its character in the trial. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE the provision in the twenty-fourth article, administering the same oath to the presiding officer as to the Senate, was stricken out.

Mr. McCREARY moved to insert the word "Saturday" before words "except Sundays," in third section, providing for a daily session. Lost.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the words "so help you God," at the end of the oath in section twenty-fourth, on the ground that affirmations as well as oaths were received. Lost.

The rules then passed finally, and at quarter before eleven the Senate adjourned.

THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. EMERY.

The following is General Emery's testimony relative to his interview with the President on the 22d of February:

The President asked me if I recollected the conversation I had with him, when I first took command of the Department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington and the general disposition of troops in this Department. To which I replied I did not recollect it distinctly. He asked me if there had been any changes. I replied there had been no material changes, but such as had been I could state at once. I then went on to state that six companies of the 29th Infantry had been brought here to winter, but that they had been offset by detaching four companies of the 12th Infantry to Charleston, on a requisition of General Canby; that two companies of the 14th Artillery had been detached during General Canby's command of the Department; one of them, sent to the Northern frontier to assist in putting down Fenian difficulties, had been returned to their regiment, stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; that though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression there was a reduction in the numerical strength of the command, growing out of the reduction of infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment, but this was more than offset by the gain of additional companies. The President said: "I refer to more recent changes." I said I did not know exactly what he referred to by recent changes; that there had not been any made to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer. He said reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain new arrangements of troops had been made. I assured him none had been made with my knowledge, and did not believe any had been made without it; that under recent orders, founded upon laws of Congress, for the government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through Gen. Grant, and that reasoning from analogy it was assumed in the army that if an order could be given to any one under my command, without coming through me, that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to notify me. He then asked me "What order do you refer to?" I stated I referred to order No. 15 or 17, I could not recollect which, that had been published to the army some time in May last. He said "I wish to see the order." I replied that I would send for it. He said "No; I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it. At that time Colonel Cooper came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room. While there a messenger came and brought the order. After Colonel Cooper had gone out, I returned to the President, with this order in my hand, and said, "Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order, or act. It passed in an appropriation bill and it is possible you may never have seen it." He took the order and read it, and observed, "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold." I stated to him that was no matter for officers to determine, it was an order sent to me, approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Question—Do you mean that the order, or the act, was approved by the President?

Answer—I mean the act, but as far as that was concerned the order and act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act. He said, "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the General-in-Chief or General Grant?" I replied "Mr. President, that is the order which you approved and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think it due to you to say that when that order first came out it was very much discussed in the army, and some leading lawyers of the country were consulted as to what was the duty of an officer under that law and order, "and I observed, "one consulted, and I consider him perhaps one of the greatest Constitutional lawyers in the country, give it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it, and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the army is a unit." He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsman of mine, Robert J. Walker, and I had understood, though I did not know of my own knowledge, others had consulted Reverdy Johnson, who, it was reported, held the same opinion. The President replied: "The object of the law is very evident." After short pausing, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion and left the house.

Question—Did the President in any form inquire whether you would obey an order if sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General?

Answer—As nearly as I can recollect there was not a word said that I have not put down, though I could, of course, not swear that I had put down every word uttered. You may see by my testimony I myself introduced the subject of order No. 17. There were a variety of rumors about town that Gen. Thomas had given orders, or had declared he was going to give orders. I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—*Evening.*—Royal assent has been given to the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

G. W. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Stanley said the adjournment of Parliament until Thursday was desirable to afford the Government opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone said such delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, but in the present case might be possibly justifiable.

Lord Welusydale is dead.

LONDON, February 29.—In the case of General Nagle, on trial on a charge of fenianism at Sligo, the motion for delay of trial made by counsel for defense was refused. On the announcement of the decision by the Court, Mr. Heron moved to transfer the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the trial might take place elsewhere. The chief ground for this motion, Mr. Heron said, was the fact that there were not six Americans in the whole city of Sligo, and therefore it would be impossible to select a mixed jury.

At this moment George Francis Train, who happened to be in Sligo rather unexpectedly, appeared before the Court and volunteered to become one of the American jurors. The offer was declined.

Mr. Heron's motion was argued at length, when the Court refused to transfer the trial to another place. The case was then proceeded with.

The *Times* has an editorial on the trial of General Nagle. The writer strongly urges the abandonment of the prosecution, saying: "The point of law involved is, to say the least, questionable."

LONDON, EVENING, February 29.—Little progress has been made in the trial of the Fenian prisoners at Sligo. Most of the time to-day was consumed in an effort to impannel a jury. In order to procure a mixed jury it became necessary to summon six Prussians, but as they soon after absconded, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

True bills have also been found against Nugent, Kean, Fitzsimmons, Fitzgibon, Leonard, O'Connor and Lehy, and the prisoners will accordingly be brought to trial without delay.

Later news from the captives in Abyssinia has been received. They were still safe and well at Mogedala. The advance of the English army had arrived at a place near Antalo. The Tigre people were everywhere friendly. There was no sickness among the troops.

IRELAND.

CORK, February 28.—The Parsonage of Rev. Mr. Leslie at Wilmount, near this city, was attacked last night, but the assailants were driven off.

DUBLIN, EVENING, February 28.—General Nagle and fellow prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo to-day. Mr. Heron, counsel for defense, moved a delay of the trial. After hearing the motion the Court reserved its decision.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28—*Evening.*—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Germany.

The *Liberte* publishes a report that King William, of Prussia, was recently thrown from a horse and badly injured.

The officers of the French army now on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st of March, on which day all existing furloughs terminate.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 29.—The King formally closed the Diet last evening. In his speech the King congratulated the members on the success of their labors. The effort of the Diet to ensure the peace of Europe had been promptly and powerfully sustained by the other Great Powers, and the confidence thus restored will aid in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the nation.

BERLIN, March 1.—In his speech, in closing the Prussian Diet on Friday, the King expressed himself entirely satisfied with the legislation of the past session, and declared he was sure no cause was now left for the disturbance of the peace in Germany or Europe.

MEXICO.

Attempt to Assassinate President Juarez—American Claims Ignored.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Among the passengers on the steamship Georgia, which arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, are Gen. Sturm and Lieut. Col. Proudfoot, Commander of the American Legion in Mexico, and Mr. Alexandre, of Vera Cruz and New York Steamship Line. The Georgia brings a rumor that a telegram was received at Vera Cruz stating that two Mexicans from Havana had made an attempt to assassinate President Juarez and rob the Treasury. There was no opportunity of ascertaining what foundation there might be for this rumor before the steamer left Vera Cruz.

It is reported the Mexican Treasury was buying in English and Spanish claims and ignoring American demands, though these proceedings were against the will of Romero, who was powerless to prevent them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates to the State and National Convention—Manner of Making Nominations—Crawford County System Defeated—Conferees Appointed in the Twenty-third District.

At ten o'clock Monday morning the delegates elected at the primary meeting, on Saturday, assembled in Convention in the Supreme Court room at the Court House, for the purpose of choosing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the county in the State Convention to be held at Philadelphia the 11th inst., to select Congressional delegates to the National Convention to be held at Chicago in May, and to take action relative to the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county.

The Convention was called to order by J. H. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, as temporary Chairman of the Convention. The temporary organization was completed by the election of D. B. Ferguson, J. H. Stewart, A. L. Pearson and Will M. Hartzell as Secretaries.

The Chairman announced that the first business in order would be to receive the credentials of delegates, and the list of districts being called over the following gentlemen presented their credentials:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—W. Coffin, Thomas Rees.
Second Ward—Thos. H. Phelps, John A Floyd.
Third Ward—W. J. White, Jos. Hastings.
Fourth Ward—J. S. Brown, J. H. Cassel.
Fifth Ward—1s precinct, J. S. Cupples, W. H. McCreery; 2d precinct, James Taylor, Richard Thompson
Sixth Ward—1st precinct, A. M. Brown, S. McElhaney; 2nd precinct, John Little, Wm. Shore Jr.
Seventh Ward—S. Dalzell, W. C. McCarthy.
Eighth Ward—J. R. T. Noble, John Flinn.
Ninth Ward—Wm. Clark, J. E. McKelvy.
Tenth Ward—David Sims, J. F. Slagle.
Lawrenceville—1st Ward, A. L. Pearson, Wm. Hosack; 2d Ward, W. C. Brown, G. R. Pearson.
Collins—1st precinct, R. W. Thomas, J. H. Stewart; 2d precinct, B. W. Morgan, David Holmes.
Liberty—W. H. Denniston, G. H. Rhauser.
Oakland—Wm. Harrison, M. Mawhinney.
Pitt—J. M. Hunter, J. S. Lambie.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—D. M. Smith, C. H. Cutler.
Second Ward—J. M'Donald, J. K. Brown.
Third Ward—1st precinct, James McBrier, James A. Shoals; 2d precinct, L. Shaffer, Casper Gang.
Fourth Ward—1st precinct, W. S. Purviance, W. B. Rodgers; 2d precinct, D. M. Mullen, Christian Binske
Fifth Ward—Alex. Patterson, S. D. Thompson.
Sixth Ward—Wm. A. Earseman, W. Cunningham.
Seventh Ward—A. Arent, Aug. Freund.
Duquesne—George Moul, John Long.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—1st precinct, Will M. Hartsell, Henry Meisterneck; 2d precinct, Wm. Baer, E. G. Krehan.
East Birmingham—Wm. Mittenzwei, M. Church.
Monongahela—John Kiel, Jr., Richard Perry.
Temperanceville—N. Ballentine, Thomas Harshberger.
Sewickley—D. N. White, William Harbaugh.
Bellevue—Thos. M. Bayne, J. Sandarkis.
Millvale—E. Coats, John S. Brown.
Sharpsburg—J. C. Lewis, J. G. [illegible].
Tarentum—J. D. Kennedy, Jr., R. D. Humes.
McKeesport—W. McIntosh, James Harrison.
Elizabeth—W. B. Fergus, J. S. Tower.
West Elizabeth—J. P. Vance, Dr. McGrew.
Mt. Washington—D. B. Ferguson, E. S. Hendrickson.
Braddocks—J. M. Westake, Isaac Mills, Jr.

TOWNSHIPS.

Lower St. Clair—M. Shaffer, Lewis Fritz.
Plum—J. C. Patterson, A. W. McMath.
Penn—E. Snively, W. D. Houghton.
Elizabeth—S. Kerr, S. Pollock.
Mifflin—J. C. Risher, Jos. Wilson.
Robinson—Russell Errett, John Young, Jr.
Franklin—Isaac Neely, J. P. Newhart.
Baldwin—John Noble, Thos. Ogden.
Ross—Wm. Peters, J. M. Brown.
McCandless—J. G. Arbuthnot, A. Alstin.
East Deer—A. Pillow, Anthony Marvin.
Upper St Clair—J. Espy, John Gilfillan.
North Fayette—G. Y. McKee, S. Dixon.
Neville—J. H. Harrison, —— Shanks, Esq.
Shaler—John Herron.
Union—F. C. Negley, B. Young.
Scott—J. V. Rowland, W. T. Bigham.
Marshall—Geo. Neely, T. Robinson, Jr.
Harrison—J. J. Miller, R. J. Taggart.
Wilkins—James Swisshelm, W. A. Shaw.
Patton—John Scott, Wm. Johnston.
Versailles—B. B. Coursin, J. B. Hickman.
Jefferson—Wm. Torrens, Joseph Pearce.
Chartiers—Jas. McGunnigle, J. L. Duff.
Findley—George Burns, S. S. Burns.
Ohio—J. Mitchell, R. H. Davis.
Reserve—J. Beckert, John Voeghtly, Jr.
Snowden—R. McCorkle, R. D. King.
Pine—J. G. Conner, E. Logan.
South Fayette—J. Wright, J. J. Lesnett.
Sewickley—W. P. Jones, A. M. Watson.
McClure—T. M. Boyd, H. S. Fleming.
Hampton—W. W. McKee, J. A. Herron.

Districts not represented: Peebles, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Moon, Pine, Indiana, Crescent, and Richland.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of F. C. Negley, Maj. A. M. Brown was elected permanent chairman. Upon taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in calling him to preside over their deliberations, and remarked that as the lamented Lincoln had said, in speaking of the immense Republican majority given him in Allegheny county, that it was too large for a county—it should be a State. He alluded to the political situation in 1865, when Grant and his followers were striking at Richmond, which was then in the hands of the rebels, and said the Republican party, with Grant at its head, as formerly, were invited to another Richmond victory. The White House, which had been made sacred by Washington, Jefferson, and others, was now in the possession of corrupt politicians, plunderers, and office brokers, and it was reserved to the Republican party, with Grant as its leader, to clear it of the vile pollution with which it was now infested. After some further remarks, in which he strongly recommended the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and which were received by the Convention with great applause, the speaker closed.

On motion of B. F. Morgan the temporary Secretaries were elected permanent Secretaries.

The permanent organization was completed by the election of the following Vice Presidents: R. H. Davis, James McBrier, A. M. Watson, John Young, Jr., W. C. Brown and Thomas Marshall, Esqs.

The Chairman then in a brief manner stated the object of the Convention.

Major Russell Errett moved that a committee on resolutions, consisting of seven members, be appointed. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following: Russell Errett, J. S. Lambie, A. M. Watson, J. F. Slagle, T. M. Bayne, George Neely, William C. Brown.

J. F. Slagle, Esq., moved that all resolutions be referred to the committee just announced. Adopted.

NOMINATIONS AND BALLOTING.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate and ballot for delegates, with the following result:

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A. M. Brown	85
J. K. Moorhead	75
Thomas Ewing	58

Messrs. Brown and Moorhead were declared the delegates.

C. W. Batchelor and J. S. Slagle were chosen alternates by acclamation.

STATE CONVENTION—SENATORIAL.

Thomas M. Marshall and Hugh S. Fleming were chosen by acclamation. J. M. Kirkpatrick was placed in nomination, but his name was withdrawn at his request.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Nominations having been made the first and only ballot resulted:

*Russell Errett	132	Alfred Slack	58
*W. S. Purviance	89	Joseph French	29
*Joseph Walton	85	W. J. White	26
*R. W. Morgan	78	C. C. Taylor	23
*Joseph A. Butler	66	Geo. F. Morgan	24
*Thos. M. Bayne	65	Jared M. Brush	15
James L. Graham	61	S. Schoyer, Jr	13
Arthur Hobson	51	A. H. Gross	38
Wm. Mittenzwei	49	W. A. Herron	6
John Gilfillan	37	Benj. Singerly	15

Six were to be chosen, and Messrs. Errett, Purviance, Walton, Morgan, Butler and Bayne having received the highest number of votes, were announced as the delegates.

Mr. R. H. Davis, before the balloting was commenced, submitted the following:

Resolved, That when this Convention proceeds to vote for delegates it be done viva voce.

Mr. McCarthy moved to amend that it be by marking. Carried. The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Previous to the announcement of the ballot, J. F. Slagle, Esq., moved that the six representative delegates receiving the highest number of votes be elected. Adopted.

23D DISTRICT.

The Chairman announced that the conferees to meet with conferees from Armstrong and Butler counties, would be selected by the delegates from the north of the rivers, after the Convention had adjourned.

CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Before proceeding to marking, F. C. Negley, Esq., moved that the delegates to the National Convention at Chicago be instructed before being elected. He did not want any doubt in regard to the matter. He moved that they be instructed to vote for General Grant as the Presidential nominee, first, last and all the time.

This motion was received with great enthusiasm, and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cutler moved that they also be instructed to vote for Ex-Gov. Curtin for the Vice Presidency.

Maj. Errett suggested they be instructed for Edwin M. Stanton.

Col. Jno. Young moved that they be instructed to vote for Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

Mr. McCarthy thought the delegates should be untrammeled so far as the Vice Presidency was concerned. They should be allowed to take in the whole field at the time of the meeting of the Convention, and vote for the most available man for the position. He therefore moved to lay the matter on the table. The motion was adopted.

CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

Mr. McCarthy stated that as a part of the business of the Convention was to take into consideration the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county, he would move that the matter be referred to a committee of seven, with instructions to submit the report to the Convention.

The motion prevailed and the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. W. C. McCarthy, David Holmes, J. E. M'Keivey, G. R. Pearson, John G. Conner, G. Y. M'Kee and Theo. S. Tower.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman then announced that the Committee on Resolutions had completed their labors and were ready to report.

Major Russell Errett, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, 1. That the Union Republican party of Allegheny county reaffirms its devotion to the principles of justice, equality and national integrity which were vindicated in the suppression of the rebellion; and it declares its approval of the reconstruction measures of Congress.

2. That this Convention expresses thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, to whom, under Providence, the nation is so much indebted for the preservation of its liberties and the perpetuation of its power, and that their heroic sacrifices and services in the suppression of the rebellion will be remembered with gratitude by the people of the country which has been saved through their valor and patriotism.

3. That it is our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit; to lessen the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures, and insisting upon the most thorough economy in the administration of the Government; and we confidently anticipate that, at an early day, the Union will be completely restored on the solid basis of liberty, loyalty and genuine republicanism.

4. That the abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General Grant, expressed in the resolutions adopted in our last County Convention, has been strengthened by his able and honest discharge of the duties devolving upon him as Secretary of War—a position which he accepted through devotion to his country, so lately rescued from the power of treason by the brilliant achievements of himself and his companions in arms.

5. That we will look to him in the future, as the lovers of civil liberty looked in the past, as the man above all others, who can bring order out of confusion, and inspire that confidence so necessary in the Executive officer of the Government. *We hail him as our next President of all the States—"the man of destiny"*—through whom by the help of God, order and prosperity will soon be restored, true patriotism once more respected, and treason not only "be made *odious*," but *banished* from our land.

6. That General Grant and his companions having conquered rebellion in the field, we will now trust to them the work of crushing treason in the Cabinet and Councils of the Republic *"once and forever."*

7. That the thanks of the people of Allegheny county are due, and are hereby tendered to the Republican members of the House of Representatives in Congress for their courage and fidelity in presenting to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for his resistance to and defiance of the Constitution and the law; that the moral sense of the country will sustain the Senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him, and that we look forward to the removal of this bold, bad man from the head of the government as the certain means of restoring peace and prosperity to this distracted nation, and of securing the early restoration of the Southern States under republican constitutions framed by their loyal people.

23D DISTRICT CONFEREES.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the report was received and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. McBrier moved that the delegates from the Twenty-third District meet and appoint conferees to confer with conferees from the other counties comprising the District to elect representatives to the National Convention. Adopted.

STANTON ENDORSED.

Major Errett offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his stern devotion to duty and to the country, and for his firm, unyielding adherence to his rights under the law, at a time when such adherence was essential to the preservation of our free institutions. The country will never forget the debt of gratitude it owes to him.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

MODE OF MAKING COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Mr. McCarthy, Chairman of the Committee of Seven, to whom had been referred the matter of the proposed change in the manner of making nominations, presented the following reports:

Resolved, That on or before the first day of May, 1868, the Union Republican voters in each election district, in Allegheny county, shall meet and elect three persons, to be known as the Registry Board, whose duty it shall be to make out a list of all the Republican voters in their election district. They shall give notice of the time and place (not more than thirty or less than three days) before the time of holding a primary meeting, when they shall sit for the purpose of perfecting and correcting the list of voters. The said Board shall go before a magistrate, when said list is perfected, and make oath that they have made such list to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true registry of the Republican voters of their district. The said Board of Registry shall act as election officers of all primary meetings, and shall receive the vote of no person whose name is not on their registered list. The Board shall have the power to fill vacancies among themselves, and shall be elected annually before the first day of May. Their term of office shall continue for one year from the first day of May.

Resolved, That the delegate system be continued.

This report was signed by Messrs. David Holmes, George Y. M'Kee, T. S. Tower, and John G. Conner.

The minority submitted the following report:

The minority of the Committee report that they are in favor of the report of the Committee with the exception of the resolution favoring the continuance of the delegate system. In its place they offer the following:

Resolved, That all nominations, hereafter, shall be by a popular vote.

This report was signed by J. E. M'Kelvy, George R. Pearson and W. C. McCarthy.

Mr. McBrier moved the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Holmes moved, as an amendment, that the majority report be substituted, and said that he was opposed to the "Crawford County System," not only on account of its opening up a channel for competition, but because it would put the entire matter of making nominations in the hands of the city. The country districts would have no say in it.

Mr. McDonald was in favor of the system and hoped the report of the minority would be adopted. He said it was not just that a district having but fifty Republican voters should have as much say in nominating candidates as others where they polled five or six hundred votes.

Mr. Watson hoped the Convention would adopt the report submitted by a majority of the Committee. The Crawford county system, he said, had been effectually tried in other localities and was a failure; that by it any old political hack could beat the best man in the country.

Mr. McKelvy thought the delegate system more corrupt than the other, from the fact that there were not so many men to buy as there would be were the nominations made by a direct vote.

Mr. Negley said that both systems had their objections, but of the two he thought the Crawford county system the best.

Mr. McBrier said he objected to the delegate system for the same reasons that Mr. Watson objected to the other—that it opened up an avenue for fraud. In addition to this he said it was impossible to have an expression of the masses in favor of more than the candidate for the principal office—that the delegates were selected by the candidates instead of the people, and when they met in Convention everything was sacrificed for the advancement of the one particular candidate.

Mr. Watson again took the floor and spoke at some length against the Crawford county system.

Mr. Ballentine, of Temperanceville, moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

A vote was taken on this motion, and the Chairman stated it appeared to him the "ayes had it."

The "yeas and nays" and "division" were called for, and after some little confusion, it was decided to determine the question by the delegates in favor of laying the matter on the table passing to the right side of the room. When thus separated it was apparent they were largely in the majority, and Mr. Ballantine's motion was decided carried without a count.

Mr. D. Holmes, of Collins, offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter Republican County Conventions be held on the Tuesday following the primary meetings, Monday being inconvenient for delegates from the country districts. Adopted.

Mr. R. H. Davis offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter the representation in the county Conventions shall be by one delegate, and that the voting shall be by viva voce. Voted down.

On motion, adjourned.

Twenty-Third District.

The delegates in the Convention from the north side of the river, or that portion of Allegheny county comprising, with Butler and Armstrong counties, the Twenty-third Congressional District, separated from the remainder of the delegates and organized in the Quarter Sessions Court room, for the purpose of selecting conferees to meet with conferees from Butler and Armstrong counties, and select delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Mr. R. H. Davis was called to the chair, and Thomas M. Bayne and James A. Shoales were chosen Secretaries.

Nominations having been made, the Convention proceeded to mark for conferees, which resulted in the selection of Messrs. J. C. Lewis, of Sharpsburg, A. M. Watson, of Sewickley, and James A. Shoales of the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, who were instructed to vote for R. H. Davis as one of the Representative Delegates from the Twenty-third District.

The Convention then adjourned.

Register's Office—Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is an exhibit of the business done in the Register's office, during the month of February, 1868:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Value.
George Saville	Jane Saville and Jane Mitchell	$ 150
Elizabeth Gier	R. B. Ingram	600
Maria Fester	John Boggs	2,000
Ann McDade	C. Snively	150
Thos. F. Duncan	James Duncan	2,500
Gab. Lenhart	Wilkins Lenhart	2,000
Geo. Hartz	Jacob Wardler	1,000
Alex. Cameron	Hugh McElhenny	20,000
Virginia M'Lardy	J. H. McKelvey	1,000
Albert Jones	J. P. Barcroft	1,300
Jacob Horn	Margaret Horn	2,000
James Graham	John Gow	500
Franz Lohrana	Edward Sprung	13,000
Annie E Duggan	Patrick Hughes	300
John V. Burcher	Lydia Burcher	100
Michael Reiss	Margaret Reiss	200
Martha Ray	James Shipman	150
Alwill Henrichs	Samuel Henrichs	550
Philip Schaner	Mary Schaner and Dumas Lutz	10,000
A. Aeschelman	H. S. Fleming and C. H. Hartman	2,600
James Hennon	Mary Hennon	150
Thos. Hughes	Aber Cumming	1,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Wm. Guice	William Shaum.
Mary Bell	J. H. Bell.
Thomas Dorrington	John K. Dorrington. J. B. Dorrington.
Ann Jane Patton	Joseph Hughey.
Maria Ann Wolff	Frank Wolff.
David Cowan	William Cowan. Jesse Cunningham.
J. H. Honerkamp	Anna M. Honerkamp.
Engelbert Seidle	Louisa Seidle.
John Lyon	Wm. M'C Lyon.
Benj. F. Pettitt	Margaret Pettitt. Springer Harbaugh.
Catharine Coughlin	Daniel Hughes.
Mary Jeffrey	Thomas Jeffreys. Joseph Stewart.
Nicholas Guckert	Edward Weber. Val Guckert.

Fatal Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident occurred at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Sunday, which resulted in the death of James Bailey, employed by the Company as conductor or shifter of night passenger trains. At the time the accident occurred he was engaged in making up a train, and was in the act of coupling a sleeping car to a passenger coach, when the "bull noses" slipped past each other, allowing the cars to come together, and catching him between them, killed him instantly. The deceased was a single man, about thirty years of age, and had been in the employ of the Company for over three years. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.

John Bowmfant, who has for over a year past been in the employ of Mr. Hostetter as carriage driver, died suddenly on Thursday at the residence of Mr. H., in Pitt township. He occupied a room over the wash house, into which he retired about six o'clock, and in about an hour afterwards Mr. H. went out to call him to supper, when, on entering his room, he found him dying. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from general debility. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, and had no relations in this country so far as could be ascertained. He will be buried by Undertaker Devore at two P. M. today.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from February 16 to February 23, 1868:

Diseases—Chronic Cystitis, 1; Heart Disease, 1; Old Age, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 2; Consumption, 4; Congestion of Brain, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Pneumonia, 4.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 5; from one to two, 1; two to five, 1; twenty to thirty, 3; thirty to forty, 1; forty to fifty, 2; sixty to seventy, 1; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety, 1.

Males, 9; females, 6; white, 14; colored, 2; total, 16.

A Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my sufferings that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 13th of October, 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this desease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicine for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNTJOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT of OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Weak Nerves and How to Make Them Strong.

Nervousness and a shattered state of the general health in man or woman is as easily repaired and remedied as any other bodily defect. The nerves have their renewal from the food we eat, and if there be aches and pains in them there is defective nourishment or a torpidness in carrying out of the system what ought to be carried out, in order to give free play or take off undue pressure. Congestion means too much accumulation or aggregation of matter in one part, hence we are wont to say, congestion of the liver, or congestion of the lungs, or of any part, according to the locality affected. If the human blood is charged with noxious materials; if it loiters slowly in the veins; if it contains not the elements needful to the repair of the organism, how can you have a healthy constitution, free from pain? Do you not know that each part has its own functions to perform in the animal economy, and if there is defection anywhere the whole body must suffer?

The greatest particular medicine to cure general and constitutional disturbance is DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. It has restored thousands of weak and sickly persons to health and vigor, and there is in the pure and blood cleansing roots which it contains, all the needy material to renovate the blood, remove obstruction, recreate the tissues, and again place the constitution in a healthy state.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at Dr. Keyser's great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Ulcerated Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, or any of the internal organs, may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborative functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established in the human body.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out of the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. K. says that he has known the most distressing and harassing coughs, whose vibrations would threaten to shake the whole constitution to pieces, removed in the course of a few days. In our standing cases of consumption, or of those other sometimes fatal, but always troublesome and annoying maladies, known as catarrh, chronic bronchitis, trachitis or pharyngitis, it is a wonderful alleviating medicine in the former and a sure cure in the latter disease.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 2, 1868.

The inclement condition of the weather had a tendency to retard out-door business to-day, which, at best, has been dull for some time past.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is scarce and in good milling demand; sales of Red at $2,45@2,47. No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2,30@2,33. Oats a shade firmer but unchanged; sales at 65@66c, on track, and 68@70c in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2@2,10. Rye is steady at $1,50@1,55. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 95c@$1, on wharf and track, and $1,00@1,10 for small lots.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,50@11,25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4@4.50.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is selling at $8@8,50, and Timothy Seed at $2,50@3. Flaxseed is firm at $2,40.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in good demand, with sales of prime to choice Roll at 40@45c.

EGGS—Quoted at 33@35c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters; and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

GREEN APPLES—Unchanged and in good supply; regular sales at $3 to $5 per per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1,05 per bushel, and $3@3,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is quoted firm at $1 for No. 2, and $1.10 for No. 1.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $4@4.50, as to quality.

ONIONS—In demand at $4 per bushel—some holders asking $4,50.

HOMINY—Dull; sales to the trade at $6,25@6,50, and $6,75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Range from $14@18.

New York Produce Market

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton opened dull and closed lower and moderately active, 22,00 bales, 23 middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 4,897 dull; 10@15c lower, 5800 bbls $8,85@9,35; superfine State and western, $9,75@10,50; extra State $9,40@11,25; extra western, $12,00@14,40; white wheat extra, $6,75,13,65; round hoop Ohio, $10,00@12,00; extra St. Louis, $12,00@15,01; good to choice closing quiet; California dull and heavy, 650 sacks, $12,25@13,50. Rye flour quiet; 200 bbls. $8,75@9,50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat, 1,975, dull and declining, 40,000 bushels mixed spring, $2,50 delivered; 7,500 No. 2 spring, $2,37—25,00 No. 1 do. sellers of March, private terms. Rye quiet. Barley malt quiet and firm. Barley firm and scarce. Receipts of corn 38 975 bu; heavy at 1@2c lower, 66,000 bu. at $1,17@1 20; new mixed western afloat, $1,20@1,22, western yellow, $1,15@1,18; white Southern, $1,18 @1,20; old mixed western in store, $1,22; do afloat. Receipts of oats 3,333, oats 1½c lower; 42,500 bu. 8 western in store, stocked in warehouse Wheat, 1,245,998. Corn, 1,895,697. Oats, 1,881 034. Rye, 84,583. Barley, 40,617. Malt, 42,426. Peas, 4,024. Rice quiet. Coffee, very firm. Sugar, nominally unchanged. Molasses, in moderate demand, prices not very strong. Hops, quiet. Petroleum, 11¾@12c, crude 26c. refined bonded. Pork steady but dull, 900 barrels $24,50@24 62; New mess closing at $24,62, regular, $43 15@23,25; old do closing at $22,18; regular, $19@20,50 for prime; $21,00@23 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess sellers for April at $24,75. Beef firm; sales 235 bbls at previous prices; sales 415 tierces at $32,50@36 for prime mess; $37,50@40 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 190 bbls at $30@35. Cut meats firm and quiet; sales 235 pkgs at 10½@11½c for shoulders; 15@15½c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer and quiet at 11½@11⅝c for western; 12c for city. Bacon quiet and steady; sales 25 boxes short ribbed at 13c. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 850 bbls at 15½@16¼c. Butter firm at 30@45c for western; 35@55c for State. Cheese 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Cattle Market

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Cattle—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 927 head, against 1214 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags, $4@5 75; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $5,75@6; fair to good cattle, $6@7; fair quality beeves, $7 00@8,00, and the very best beeves $8@9.75 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $7,00, gross. There is no change in prices since last week, further than what is occasioned by the difference in the quality; there being but few common and inferior cattle offered, the average price is 25c per 100 lbs higher.

Sheep—The supply has been good during the past week, and with a fair demand the market has ruled steady at about last weeks rates. Prices ranged as follows: fair to good at 5@6c, and good to extra 6@7c per pound, gross, the latter in demand.

Hogs—The supply has been equal to the demand during the past week, and no change in rates. Prices ranged as follows: still fed hogs $11,50@12,50, and corn fed $12@12,75 per 100 lbs, net.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—Receipts—Beeves, 2,012; sheep and lambs, 21,309; hogs, 11,974; cattle—there was not a usual number of buyers to-day owing to the inclement weather; the market is only moderately active; prices very weak; sales of 4 cars at Hudson city, 18 head at Communipaw, 1,400 head at Fortieth street; extra, 18½@20c; prime, 18½@19c; first quality, 17½@18½c; fair to good, 17@17½c; ordinary, 15@16; inferior, 8@11c. The market for sheep and lambs has been moderately active and quite steady to-day; the number offered for sale was about 2,800; demand moderate and good prices fixed; sales of extras, at 8@9½c; prime, 7@7¾; common to good, 6@6½c; inferior, 5¼c. Hogs quiet; no sales; common to prime, 8¾@9c; the arrivals yesterday and to-day were 9 cars at Fortieth street, and 744 head at Communipaw.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 2, 1868.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle, although a little larger than that of last week, was not unusually large, though it was nevertheless fully up and somewhat in excess of the demand, and the market was devoid of life or animation, there being no foreign buyers in attendance, which was owing, in part at least, to the inclement condition of the weather. It was a noticeable feature to-day that the number of stock cattle was larger than for several weeks past, and there was also a very good supply of good butchers cattle, and there were but comparatively few inferior cattle, which is something really wonderful, as this class of stock usually preponderates. We suspect that many who have been shipping inferior cattle have begun to realize the fact that it does not pay—very frequently commission men find it difficult to get much more for them than will pay cost of transportation, commission, feed bills, etc., etc., and an "account sales" showing this result, is by no means comforting to the shipper. To farmers and feeders we would say, send in your good cattle, and keep your "scalawags" at home; the former will always sell at something near their value, while the latter, especially when the market is a hard one, have almost to be given away. The following is a partial report of the sales:

E. Katz sold 16 head of "scalawags"—he dont usually have any other kind—at 4@5½.

Johnston sold 12 head common Mercer Co., Penna., steers and heifers at 5@5½.

Jas. McAllister was on hand again this week not having succeeded in breaking down the market by holding off. He sold 19 head for Gibson to Carr at 6 to 6½; retailed 13 for Dillian, oxen, at 6¾ to 7¼; and 2 extra cows at 8¼.

Emmill sold one pair of premium Butler Co., Penna., steers, weighing 4150 lbs, to Greenwald & Kahn, at 10. It is really astonishing to hear of premium cattle having been raised in Butler Co., as we thought they were capable of raising nothing out there but buckwheat and hoop-poles.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 65 head of fair to choice Chicago cattle at 7@9.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 33 head of Chicago cattle at 8½ to 9¼; 20 head of Belmont Co., Ohio, steers for Chas. Shomaker at 6¾ to 8¾; 8 head for Hamilton at 6½@7¾; and 23 head of common stockers at 4½ to 5. We have nothing to say about the senior member of this firm this week; one of the junior's, however, it is reported, has committed matrimony—most sensible thing he ever done.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. had in all about 160 head on sale; sold 84 at 4½ to 8¾.

L. Shamberg sold 15 head of mixed cattle at 5¼ to 8.

Myers & Needy sold 107 head of mixed cattle from Chicago at 6½ to 8¼; and 2 car loads of Ohio stock at 5 to 9.

Hedges & Taylor sold 36 head for Lucas at 7¼ to 8; 20 for Erisman at 6¾ to 7¼; and 19 for Maxwell at 5¾ to 6¼.

N. Carr—better known as "Old Nick"—sold 20 head at 6½ to 7½.

Marks & Traurmen sold 45 head of Chicago fat cattle at 7 to 8; and 50 Chicago stockers at 6.

Peter Kismen, who is always anxious to secure the best side of either a purchase or sale, and who is not slow in "picking up" people when he gets the chance, bought one car load of good Penna. Cattle at 7,40.

Stakely & Bro. report having sold 12 head of good Penna. cattle at 7¾ to 8.

Kraus & Haas, L. Rothchilds, P. Hartman, and some others, had cattle but we did not get their sales.

Kerwin & McAllister were in the bull business as usual, but they did not make a report. Both of these gentlemen are very correct judges of this class of stock.

SHEEP.

There was a very fair supply of Sheep on sale, and while the market was reported rather dull, prices, compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. Prime fat mutton Sheep sell readily, and that, too, at extreme prices, while common and inferior continue dull and hard to sell. We quote the following sales:

Stakely & Bro. report having sold 54 head of prime at $5 per head.

John Beeler sold 54 head of inferior to medium, from Butler county, at $2,50 to $4 per head.

E. Katz sold 104 head of good to prime Ohio Sheep, on commission, at $5 to $6,20 per cwt.

Emmell sold 40 head of extra fat Butler county Sheep, averaging 145 lbs, to Peter Tesh, (butcher) at 8.

Emerick & Co. wholesaled 40 head of medium quality at $4,50 per cwt.

HOGS.

The extreme, or rather exorbitant prices now prevailing, is having a tendency to diminish the demand considerably, as butchers buy very sparingly, and the packers long since have withdrawn from the market.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. wholesaled 42 head at 8.

Hedges & Taylor had a bunch on sale, but at last accounts, they were unsold.

Rothchilds & Byers quote in a retail way at 8 to 10, gross.

Emerick & Co. quote in a retail way at 7½ to 10.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

The Metal market has been quite active this week, the sales, in the aggregate, being somewhat above the average of late, reach nearly six thousand tons. There is an improved demand for standard Forge Irons, and while there is a little firmer feeling, prices are without quotable change, and holders seem disposed to supply the wants of the trade at quotations. For Foundry Irons the demand continues light, but it is thought that this branch of trade is showing some evidences of life again, and it is likely that the foundry men will be in the market within the next thirty days in considerable force. Stocks of desirable brands of raw irons is comparatively light, while common and inferior, as always is the case, is in good supply and very dull.

ANTHRACITE.

35 tons	White	$31 00—6 mos
250 "	Josephene, No. 2 Forge	40 00—4 mos
200 "	Josephene, No. 2 Forge	39 00—cash
40 "	Foundry No. 2	40 00—cash
20 "	White	32 00—6 mos
50 "	Neutral Forge	34 00—6 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons	Forge—fancy iron	$50 00—cash
100 "	"	52 00—4 mos
10 "	Foundry No. 2	52 00—cash
15 "	Cold Blast	50 00—cash
20 "	Juniata	47 50—4 mos
20 "	Juniata	40 00—4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

500 tons	Medium Close Grey Forge, to arrive	$35 00—cash
500 "	Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	36 00—30 d's
250 "	Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	36 00—30 d's
250 "	Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	36 00—30 d's
1000 "	Inferior—deliv. at furnace	30 00—cash
500 "	Medium Grey Forge—to arrive	35 00—cash
500 "	Open Grey—fav. brand—deliv. at furnace	35 75—30 d's
100 "	Open Grey—fav. brand—deliv. at furnace	35 75—30 d's
200 "	Medium Grey—deliv. at furnace	33 75—5 mos
100 "	Open Grey—deliv. at Rochester	36 43—4 mos
200 "	Open Grey—to arrive	36 00—5 mos
100 "	Inferior—deliv. at furnace	31 00—cash
200 "	Mahoning Valley Forge	36 00—5 mos
50 "	Mahoning Valley White	33 00—cash
200 "	Close Grey—deliv. at furnace	33 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

60 tons	Juniata	$92 00—4 mos
20 "	Champlain Billets	108 00—6 mos
10 "	Champlain Billets	108 00—4 mos
25 "	Franley Blooms	90 00—4 mos

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

There seems to be a slightly improved demand for both Iron and Nails, and while, as yet, the market is by no means active, the volume of business is increasing, and manufacturers generally are sanguine of a good spring trade. It is true, prices are very low, and margins, as a consequence, very light, but this is a matter for which there is no help, as Pittsburgh is forced to work cheap in order to successfully compete with other points. The following are the card rates corrected up to date:

Common Bar sizes	3⅞@ 4¼		
Horse Shoe	5¼		
Heavy Band	4¾@ 5¾		
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9½		
Round and Square	3⅞@ 7¾		
Oval	4 @ 6¾		
Half Oval and half Round	4½@ 6¾		
Boiler Iron	5½@ 8		
Tank Iron	5		
Nail Rods	9		
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¾	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	6¾	7	9¼
" " 25 to 26	6	7¼	9¾
" " 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c extra.

NAILS.

40d to 60d Nails Fencing and Brads	$5 25	2d	7 50
8d and 9d	5 50	3d fine	7 50
6d and 7d	5 75	2d fine	8 50
4d and 5d	6 00	¾ in lining	9 00
3d	6 50	Clinch	6 75
		Cut Spikes	5 50

Barred Nails—¾ inch, $8,00; 1 inch, $7,25; 1¼ inch, $6,50; 1½ inch, $6,50; 1¾ inch, $6,00.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets, quote the following brands:

	₩ lb.
J. Schoonmaker & Son's Strictly Pure	14c
Pittsburgh White Lead Works, Pure	13c
Banner Pure	13c
Eagle Pure	10½c
Pearl Snow White	9½c
Pacific	9½c
Premium Pure, Assorted Cans	13c

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—One of the severest snow storms of the season set in yesterday and has been blowing all day with wild fury so as to block up all avenues of trade and bring it to a stand still, hence scarcely enough doing to notice any alteration in the prices. Heavy Brown Sheetings of the best standard makes at 18 to 19½c. Prints 14 to 15½c, the latter for French colors, and Mous de laines at 19 to 20c. Bags scarce and bring 47½c; white Lewiston sell at 42½c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Petroleum quiet, sales of crude at 16@16½c; refined in bond 23c. Flour dull. Wheat, sales of prime red at $2,50@2,55; white, $2,60@2,75. Rye, sales at $1,70@1,75. Corn dull, sales of mixed western at $1,21@1,22. Oats in fair demand at 83c. Provisions unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Cattle dull, sales of 1400 head at 10½@11c for extra western. Sheep, ½c higher, sales of 8,000 head at 6½@8½c. Hogs in fair demand and advanced, sales of 4,000 head at $12,50@13,25 net.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour is more active. Wheat is steady with sales of red at $2,C@2,60. Corn is dull and declining with sales of mixed western at $1,12. Oats steady at 78@80c. Rye steady at $1,74@1,76. Clover Seed, $8,75@9 for western. Provisions active and firm.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 2.—There was no report from the live stock yards to-day.

Comparative Receipts of Five Western Lake Ports.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from January 1 to February 22, for three years:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls	412,110	339,305	290,714
Wheat, bu	1,700,582	1,465,716	1,741,861
Corn, bu	5,029,547	3,451,190	1,082,481
Oats, bu	1,065,658	742,422	1,064,438
Barley, bu	218,280	218,441	96,473
Rye, bu	90,258	132,685	125,449
Total	8,145,434	4,015,454	4,029,290

Flour and Grain in Chicago.

	Feb. 24. 1868.	Feb. 17. 1868.	Feb. 24. 1867.
Flour, bbls	96,347	91,170	97,986
Wheat, bu	1,095,808	1,044,332	675,979
Corn, bu	2,899,239	2,601,782	735,410
Oats, bu	1,100,483	1,040,980	773 280
Rye, bu	44,036	42 419	131,161
Barley, bu	118,827	98,344	204,664

MARRIED:

McCONNELL—McROBERTS—On Wednesday evening, 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Douglas, D.D., Mr. GEORGE McCONNELL and Miss NANCY McROBERTS, both of Duquesne Borough.

WHITTEN—ANSHUTZ—On Thursday evening, February 27, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James B. Whitten, of Plain Grove, Lawrence Co., Pa., Mr. ROBERT Q. WHITTEN and Miss SADIE J. ANSHUTZ, both of this city. No cards.

NOBLE—CLOUSE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, February 27th, by Rev. L. N. Morgan, of Christ Church, Mr. GEORGE NOBLE, of South Pittsburgh, and EMMA, only daughter of Isaac H. Clouse, of Manchester.

PALMER—STOKES.—In Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday evening, February 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James G. Shinn, SAMUEL PALMER, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and MARY M. STOKES, daughter of Uriah M. Stokes, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED:

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday morning, February 25th 1868, Gen. WM. ROBINSON, Jr., in the 83d year of his age.

McCANN.—On Thursday morning, February 27th, Mrs. SARAH McCANN, aged 78 years.

LYSLE.—On Saturday morning, February 29, 1868, at 2 o'clock, MAGGIE, daughter of George and Margaret Lysle, in the 27th year of her age.

CRITCHLOW.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 29th, at 7 o'clock, SARAH S., wife of James Critchlow, in the 38th year of her age.

BARKER.—At Fairfield, Conn., February 26, 1868, A. MARGARET, youngest child of James W., and Martha E. Barker, aged 9 months.

PRICE.—On Friday morning, February 28th, 1868, Mr. JOHN PRICE, in the 54th year of his age.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S HEADACHE PILLS
Are the Great Diuretic of the age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally.
At 50 cents a box.

THE MISERABLES

of this bright and cheerful world ARE THE DYSPEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment. Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and distracts the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and antibilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Invalids who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.
January 25th, 1868.

1858. 1867.
H. P. BALLARD & CO.,
THE WELL ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 332 Washington St., New York.

Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines direct to manufacturers.

The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Beeswax, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, and all kinds of country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES—North River Bank, N. Y.; Second National Bank, Jersey City; Smith & Maynard, No. 15 Courtland St., N. Y.; Hon. David Muir, No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.; D. G. McCotter, No. 141 Broadway; Ballard & Bro., Richmond, Va. au1:d&T

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 28, 1868.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after THURSDAY, March 5th, 1868, at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street.
mh1:d&T J. M. B. H. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ANN McGLAUGHLIN, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws. No. 767, March Term, 1868.

March 2d, 1868, petition presented in open Court, and the hearing fixed by the Court the 28th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., and direct publication to be made.
BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above order, notice is hereby given to all parties interested of the above application for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws.
mh3:d&T HOWARD & SHAFER, Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, No. 128 of March Term, 1868.

In Re-incorporation of "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of All Saints Church, in the City of Pittsburgh."

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, February 29th, 1868, the proposed Charter for the above entitled corporation was presented to the above Court, and filed in the office of the Prothonotary thereof, and application made to the said Court for a decree approving and confirming the said charter.
MALCOLM HAY,
mh3:d&T Attorney for Petitioners.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of ANDREW McCLEISTER, late of Findley tp., Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all who have claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated, to the subscribers.
JAMES PURDY, Adm'r.
MARY J. McCLEISTER, Administratrix,
Findley Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Post Office, Clinton. fe27:d&T

WANTED—AGENTS, for THE BLUE-COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 Pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price, only $2.50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

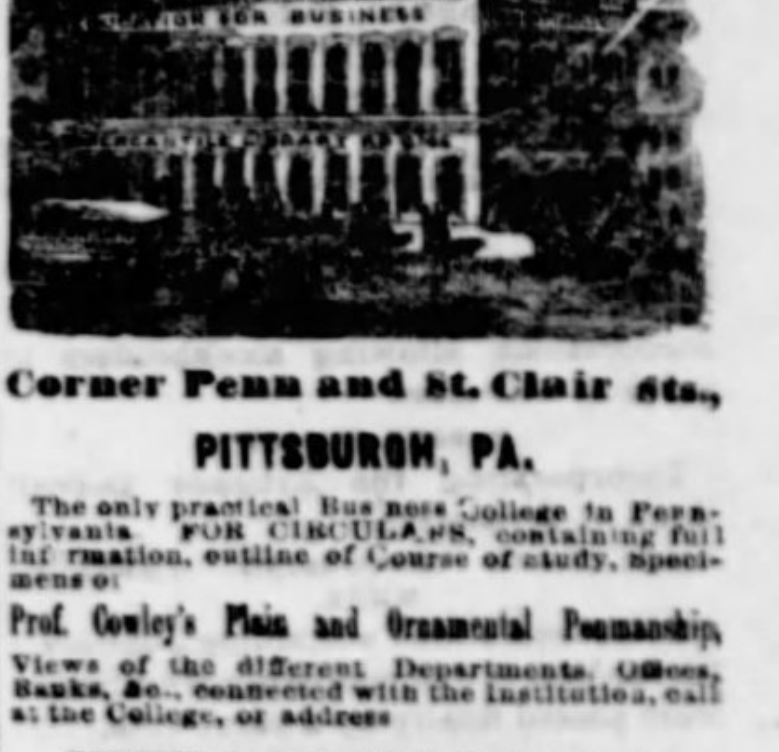
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR
NEW SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETS!
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND
CURTAIN GOODS,
PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH
AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT
LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

These goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Far Below Their Present Value,
At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.
fe1:d&wfT

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.
SHIRT FRONTS.
LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN NAPKINS.
LINEN DOYLIES.
BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.
LINEN DAMASKS.
LINEN PILLOWING.
LINEN SHEETING.
mh1:d&T

G.
THE GREAT
ARABIAN PHYSICIAN
A.
TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.
P.
Office, No. 298 Liberty Street.
☞ Private Entrance on Garrison Alley.
fe28:d&T

IRON CITY COLLEGE.



Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The only practical Business College in Pennsylvania. FOR CIRCULARS, containing full information, outline of Course of study, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Views of the different Departments, Offices, Banks, &c., connected with the institution, call at the College, or address
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
au30: PITTSBURGH, PA.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
Capital, - - - - $100,000.
INCORPORATED 1861.
OFFICE, NO. 80 FOURTH STREET.
President ... HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President ... WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Lloyd, James T. Bennett, [illegible] Jones, W. H. [illegible], William Rea, James [illegible], Hon. Thos. Mellon, John H. [illegible], William A. [illegible].
Secretary & Treasurer ... SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from [illegible] o'clock.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land, Situate in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, twenty-two miles above Pittsburgh, one mile from Chartiers Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The mill is in good order, has two run of burrs, good steam and water power, metal gearing, of the first class. The land is nearly all bottom, and under good fence, Frame house, stable, &c. Also, half acre of coal near the river. Enquire of
PETER SNIVELY,
On the premises.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!
LADIES—You can receive for the sum of
One Dollar,
Silk, Merino and Alpaca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. Send clubs of ten or more, with the [illegible] up of the club will receive a Present worth $3 to $[illegible], according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free. PARKER & CO., 64 & 66 Federal street, Boston.

JOSEPH HAYS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Office, No. 114 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
☞ Collections made promptly. au16:T

S. S. M'HENRY ... JOHN HOOD.
McHENRY & HOOD,
Grain Commission Merchants,
355 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.
REFERENCES—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh; Garrett & Martin, Philadelphia; Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Geo. M. Hood & Co., Cincinnati; [illegible] M. Brady, Esq., Cashier Citizens National Bank, Pittsburgh.

DENNIS LING,
DEALER IN LEATHER,
French and American Calf Skins
No. 65 OHIO ST., Allegheny, Pa.
TOP LININGS, of superior quality, and all colors, on hand, at $10 per dozen.

$25 PER DAY.
AGENTS WANTED,
Male and Female, Local and Traveling. Business new, light and honorable, steady employment the year round. No capital required. Address REEVES & CO., No. 78 Nassau street, New York. d&T

WANTED—70,000 AGENTS.—A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $20 daily, in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York. d&T

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, March 3.—The case of the United States vs. Michael Thieken, on trial for some days, was resumed, and was not concluded.

On motion of R. G. C. Sproull, Esq., C. W. M'Henry, Esq., was admitted and duly qualified to practice in this Court.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed: H. S. Phinney, Bradford county; Jasper J. Seymour, Wyoming county; Nathaniel B. Stevens, Bradford county; George W. Thompson, Bradford county; Aaron Kline, Luzerne county; Michael Doyle, Susquehanna county; Laton Leach, Luzerne county; Joseph Burnett, Armstrong county.

District Court—Judge Williams.

TUESDAY, March 3.—The case of J. Grosvenor Davis vs. J. F. Sabita went to the jury. No verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, March 3.—John H. Shinn vs. C. H. Rowand. Action to recover $697.50, amount of a promissory note, with interest, from the 13th of May, 1867. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $590.

In the case of Robert Long vs. John Brown, tried last week, a motion for a new trial was made on the part of the defendant.

There being no other case ready for trial, Court adjourned.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

The only business transacted was the hearing of some surety of the peace cases. Adjourned at 12:30.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following Deeds were left in the Recorder's Office, March 2d, 1868:

Mark Eagleson to Jackson and Cruikshank, February 27th, 1868, a lot on Ridge street, in Wilkins township, containing one acre...............$600

James McDonald to Robert McDonald, January 17th, 1868, lot on Bingham street, South Pittsburgh, 24 by 50 feet $1

Anthony Bick to Felix Manz, lot on Chestnut street, New Troy, in Reserve township, 67 by 100 feet with buildings $1,200

Charles Bargchiek to John Labletterick, February 29th, 1868, two lots in Lower St. Clair township, on Carson street, 20 by 160 feet buildings..........$2,225

Jacob Bupp to Jacob Beckert, November 2d, 1867 tract of land in Ross township, containing 4 acres and 91 perches $3,400

Alexander Highlands to Elizabeth B. Bailey, December 3d, 1867, a lot in Ohio township, containing 7 acres and 150 perches...........................$3,974

James Highlands to Elizabeth Bailey, Dec. 30, 1867, eleven rods of ground adjoining the above described tract..$50

Charles Kohlmer to Jacob Bradmich, Sept. 5, 1867, lot No. 2 in the Borough of Mt. Washington, 45 by 113 feet..$500

Alex. Highlands to Robert Dalzell, Dec. 3, 1867, lot of ground in Ohio township, containing 13 acres and 18 perches..$6,525

John Ulmer to Rosina Kaupp, Feb. 18, 1868, two lots in lower St. Clair township, Nos. 155 and 156 in Brown's plan, fronting 40 feet on Hill street and extending back 120 feet..............$925

Frederick Snoder to Scott Lodge No. 54 I. O. of O. F., Dec. 7, 1867, lot in Bakerstown, Richland township, 30 by 165 feet..................................$150

John Stewart, Sheriff, to A. H. Miller, Feb. 24, 1868, interest of John Aiken in and to lots 17 to 21 inclusive, in Reis' plan of lots in the Sixth ward, and various other interests.....................$6,620

Moses Johnston to James M. McElroy, February 8th, 1868, lot in Fifth Ward, Allegheny, on Sheffield street, 24 by 124 feet...........................$12.00

Alexander Patterson et. al. to James M. McElroy, February 29th, 1868, lot in Fifth Ward, Allegheny, on Sheffield street, 24 by 124 feet....................$200

Robert Johnston to Matthias Ochner, March 2d, 1868, lot in Liberty township, No. 34 and 35, section 6, Patterson's plan, fronting on Cedar street, 46 feet and extending back 125 feet.$600

M. B. Brown to School Directors of Scott township, January 29th, 1867, lot in Mansfield, at the corner of Broadway and Jane streets, 100 by 100 feet......$1

Michael Shoop to the Trustees of M. E. Church at Springdale, January 25th, 1868, lot in Springdale, 30 by 100 feet..$5

John McClure to Geo. H. Vaux, Sept. 7th, 1867, lot on Clinton street, East Birmingham, 36 by 55 feet...........$2,500

Thomas Hamilton to James H. Zurkard, February 11th, 1868, tract of land in Ross township, containing 81 acres......................................$3,300

Meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League.

The Allegheny Temperance League held its semi-monthly meeting last evening, in the Sandusky street Baptist Church, Allegheny City. In the absence of the President Mr. Isaac Charles was called to take the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. A. K. Bell, after which the Secretary, Mr. W. G. Warren, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

After singing by the choir, Rev. A. K. Bell was introduced and proceeded to address the members on the expediency of at once securing the adoption of a strict prohibitory law. He argued that the social relations of society as they now exist, and the alarming spread of intemperance among us as a people, demand that we have a strong prohibitory law; but the real want of the people at the present time is to encourage temperance in all its bearings, in the church as well as among the people out of the church, to try to build up the good cause by continual agitation and argument, and thus secure the popular voice, looking to the passage of a prohibitory law as the natural result of continued labor. As the children of Israel, under their great leader Joshua, encamped around about and encompassed the Jericho of old, so should the friends of temperance continue to labor and look for success.

The address was well received and appreciated by the large and intelligent audience present. Rev. Col. Clark being present, made some remarks on the success of the cause in the northern part of the county. After singing by the choir, doxology and benediction, the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, March 17th, in the East Common Church, to hear Rev. Lucas on the question: "Is it best for the interests of the Temperance reform that it should be made a test in our political elections?"

Amusements.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—There assembled last night at the Academy of Music one of the largest and most brilliant audiences we have ever seen together in this city, on the occasion of the opening of a brief season of English Opera by the celebrated Caroline Riching's troupe. The rendition of the grand opera of Martha was very fine and the audience took frequent occasion to express their delight in manifestations of applause. To-night the beautiful opera of Maritana will be produced with powerful caste. We feel that it is unnecessary to urge our readers to attend, as they would be lacking appreciation for true music did they fail to embrace the present opportunities afforded by the Riching's season.

OPERA HOUSE.—The charming young actress Miss Eliza Newton, now filling an engagement at the Opera House, is certainly the most pleasing commedian that has appeared in Pittsburgh for a number of years. She evinces not only rare talent but high cultivation in her profession. As a serio comic actress she is unequaled, and has few superiors as a comedian. Her rendition of "Sir Rupert the Reckless," last night, was in every respect satisfactory to the large and fashionable audience. The piece will be repeated to night, with the "Fish-Wife" as an after piece.

MASONIC HALL.—The Royal Conjurer continues to draw immense audiences at Masonic Hall to witness his wonderful and magic like performances. His entertainments are not as most of that class are, a repetition each evening of what was seen the evening previous, but on the contrary, there is a change of programme every night in which lovers of the wonderful cannot fail to be interested. At every performance $150 worth of presents are distributed among the audience. To-night a silver watch and $20 gold pin are among the presents.

Larceny by Bailee.—John Eisler made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Joseph McKee with larceny by bailee. McKee is proprietor of a hotel, where Eisler boarded. Eisler alleges that he paid his board bill, but that McKee claimed to have a whiskey bill of four dollars against him, which he refused to pay, and for which McKee took possession of a clock, shotgun, two hatchets and two hammers, the property of the prosecutor, which he refuses to give up. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Accident.—George Thurnby, a drayman, while engaged in loading oil barrels at the Duquesne depot on Monday, had the second finger of his left hand taken off at the first joint, and the third finger terribly crushed and lacerated, by being caught between the ends of two barrels.

Delayed.—The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were from three to five hours behind time Monday night, and the Western trains were three hours behind, in consequence of the storm.

Committed.—John Salinsky was arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, and taken before Justice Heisel, who committed him for twenty days.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters.—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

The Rink.

Yesterday afternoon the Rink was thrown open free to the inmates of the Orphan Asylum, and we venture to say Callie Curtis has seldom had a more delighted audience than the two hundred orphans to whom his feats in skating were so novel and so wonderful. After the exhibition hurdle races and games ensued, and when the children left their bright faces showed the pleasure they had derived from their visit to the Rink. In the evening Mr. Hervey, on behalf of some of the patrons of the Rink who had not opportunity to contribute towards the gold watch presented to Callie Curtis three weeks ago, presented Mr. Curtis with an elegant diamond breastpin. Callie responded in a neat little speech, and said that the second magnificent present took him completely by surprise; he never should forget the kindness shown him in the Keystone Rink, and as the only method in his power of showing his appreciation of it he should remain a couple of days longer and endeavor to contribute to the amusement of the patrons of the Rink. As will be seen by advertisement a grand tournament, by knights in armor, winding up with crowning the queen of beauty, will take place to-morrow night, and as such a spectacle has never been witnessed here, we predict a crowded house. We think the victorious knight in the lists will have a difficult task to select the queen of beauty from among the hundreds of fair ladies of the twin cities who will be at the Rink.

CITY ITEMS.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MW:F:F

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts the mother. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

One Case Bleached Loom Finished Table Linen, very heavy, 55c, worth 75c, at Barker's.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. w.

Table and Piano Covers, very cheap, at Barker's.

To City and Country Merchants.—Having abundantly supplied ourselves with goods before the late extreme advances in prices, we are prepared to sell at less prices than any other house, and invite an examination of our stock.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street.

Another Case of those 5-4 Sheeting Muslins, a little damaged, at Barker's.

Dr. Wilson's Pills are rapidly superseding all other family medicines, because they are applicable to so many common cases. They never fail to relieve dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. All druggists keep them.

One Case beautiful Shirting Muslin at 11c, at Barker's this day.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine—The simplest and best in use. For sale with Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. SMW.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, great bargains, at Barker's.

Constitution Water is a certain care for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

Go to Barker's for Bargains.

DYERS AND SCOURERS.
J. LENCS,
Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street
DYER AND SCOURER.
[illegible] Goods Cleaned or Dyed
[illegible]
KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned [illegible]

C. G. FISHER'S
FANCY
Dyeing and Scouring Establishment
No. 23 DIAMOND ALLEY,
[illegible]

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.
CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Officers—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. H. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
Directors—August Hartje, John Atwell, [illegible]
Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
[illegible] SPENCER, [illegible] M'KAY, [illegible] LIDDELL
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS
OF
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

SAMUEL P. WICKERSHAM
Iron Broker,
134 First Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[illegible]

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET
Sewer Assessment.
The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in [illegible] to be paid on or before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.
SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.

HOPE SPICE MILLS.
[illegible]
RINEHART & STEVENS,
[illegible]

S. HALL, Manufacturer of
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
[illegible]
264 WOOD STREET
[illegible]

THE REPORT OF VIEWERS
[illegible]
WASHINGTON STREET
[illegible]

FRESH OAT MEAL and GRITS.
Just received, a fresh lot of
KILN DRIED OAT MEAL AND GRITS.
[illegible]
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

MORTON ALLEY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Report of Viewers for the OPENING MORTON ALLEY, [illegible]
JOHN C. McCOMBS,
City Attorney.

TRESS HOOPS, TRESS HOOPS.
[illegible]
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER.
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, March 3, 1868.

Gold opened at 140¾, advanced to 141¼, and remained quiet at that to the close. The demand for cash gold is increasing, and the market will soon be relieved from all the floating amounts, which though small, change owners very rapidly. The market is likely to be unsettled for the next week or two on account of the uncertainty of the impeachment question.

Government bonds are stronger and have advanced, except Five Twenties of 1862 and 1865, with light transactions; the reaction come too sudden and too soon to bring out buyers, and it is likely that the market will go back again before the end of the week.

Stocks are all higher, the advance on last night was from 2½ to 4 per cent. North Western, common and preferred, are very strong, and Erie and New York are firm at the advance. Cleveland is steady, and Fort Wayne is sustained, though it is rumored that the next dividends will be reduced to either 6 or 8 per cent., and the surplus used for the improvement of western roads to connect this line with the Pacific Railroad. The meeting on the 18th of this month will decide the question.

There is more activity in business, and more demand for money, but principally from small borrowers. The manufacturers are holding back yet, but generally obtain money on cheaper rates than the class above named—from 9 to 12 per cent. is the ruling rate.

An error crept in the report of yesterday on the Triumph Oil Company, it should have read, "is wanted at one dollar and fifty cents instead of fifty cents."

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 141⅜; 1881's, 111; 5-20s, 1862, 110¼; 1864, 107⅝; 1865, 108⅜; Consols, 106⅞; 10-40s, 101⅛; 7-30s, 105⅞.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	94
Merchants Union Express	34¼
Western Union Telegraph	34⅝
Erie R. R.	68¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	100⅞
Northwestern Railroad—common	61
Northwestern—preferred	74⅝
New York Central	129
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	31⅞
Michigan Southern	91
Corycon	36
Quartz Hill	1 15
Quicksilver	21

—The Supreme Court of Maine, in session at Bangor, has just made a decision of some interest to bankers. The decision declares the tax which the Bangor assessors levied upon shares in national banks in Bangor belonging to non-residents within the State to be void. Mr. Blaine's new tax bill, which has now become a law, the provisions of which we have previously explained, will settle the difficulty, since it distinctly provides that shares in national banks where the owner lives in the State are to be taxed to him at his place of residence, and where he lives out of the State, will be taxed where the bank is located.

—The following Stocks were sold Tuesday evening, March 3d, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 104 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 67,00
Exchange National Bank	67,50
" "	67,25
Peoples " "	116,00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	16,75
" "	16,50
M. and M. Insurance Co.	25,00

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Monday, says: The loan market is active, and 6 per cent. on call is paid for accommodation. The remittances to the South for the moving of the cotton crop have something to do with the recent increase in the demand for money; the sensation rumors from Washington also have something to do with it, but there is little doubt that to a great extent the movement is artificial, and has been fostered if not produced by the money lending interest for their own supposed advantage. Discounts are dull at 6@8.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: There was more activity in the demand for discounts, growing out of the settlements of grain and provisions at the end of the month, but in other respects there were no new features developed. The supply of loanable funds is ample to meet all necessities, and borrowers in first class standing find no difficulty in obtaining recognition. Some of the banks are to a moderate extent taking short date outside paper, bearing prime signatures, as a temporary investment.

—A Boston journal, of Thursday, remarks on the wool trade of that city: During the week ending to-day there was sold more wool than was ever before disposed of by dealers in Boston in the space of time given. It has been called for very largely by speculators. One house alone sold 420,000 pounds, and one purchaser bought 200,000 pounds at a single purchase. The aggregate of sales, so far as made up, amounts to about 3,000,000 pounds, with an advance of 10 per cent.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, March 3, 1868.

CRUDE—The market is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice—we have but a single sale to report, 1000 bbls for all the year, seller's option, at 7⅝c. Spot oil is quiet and unchanged at 7¼@7⅜c; and all the month, buyer's option, may be quoted at 7¾@8c. There were no sales for April, May or June, but we presume a line for these months could be sold at 8¼ to 8⅝c. All the year, buyer's option, may be quoted at 11c, and 7½c, seller's option, the last reported sales having been made at these figures. Oil City telegrams report the market quiet at that point, and quote nominally at $2.55@2.60.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is dull and somewhat depressed, under the influence of unfavorable advices from Europe, and buyers are insisting on still further concessions, to which, as yet, sellers seem unwilling to submit. The best offers to-day were 23c for the first, and 23¼c for the last half of March; 24 to 24½c for April, and 30c for all the year, buyer's option. It is not probable that the present reaction will be of very long duration, particularly at this season of the year, as the time is rapidly approaching when exporters must enter the market in force, and while big prices are not to be expected, an improvement on present quotations is almost certain—it is only a question of time. Refiners, generally, entertain this belief, and, as a consequence, the great majority of them are unwilling to sell at prevailing prices, preferring rather to hold back and take the chances.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day, were as follows:

Fisher & Bro.	320	J. Gallagher	240
Jas. Wilkins	180	Fulton, M. & Co.	160
Total			880

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 50 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 150 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 223 bbls ref. to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fisher & Bro., 56 do crude to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Chas. Ecky, 20 do do to Stephenson, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

H. A. Stewart & Co., 10 do do to Broadstreet, New York.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 3—Flour very dull, and nominally unchanged. Wheat moderatively active, sales at $1,00½@1,00⅝, and lower for No. 2, early, sales of No. 2 at $1,95, and declined to $1,92¾, again advanced and closed at $1,93½@1,93¾. Corn opened quiet, and rather tame at 77½c for 2, and advanced ¼@⅝c higher, with sales at 77⅝@77¾c, and closed firm at 78¼@78½c for No. 1, sold at 81¼c cash, and 87c delivered in April. Oats firmer, and ½@1c higher, sales at 54½@55¼c, and closing firm at 55½@55¾c. Rye in fair demand, and easier, with sales at $1,57@1,58 for No. 1. Barley steady, with sales at $2,06@2,08 for No. 2, and $1,80@1,82 for rejected. Pork products quiet, and holders firm, not disposed to make concessions; mess pork sold at $23,00 for country, and city, the latter from dressed hogs; Cumberland at 11c for loose; prime mess sold at 20c, and rumps at 18c; dressed hogs in light supply, sales limited at $9,50@9,60 for pigs, $10,00@10,25 for light, and $10,50 for heavy, and closing steady; live active and firm at 10@15c higer, sales at $7,50@8,30 for common to good. Receipts—5,117 barrels of flour, 12,900 bushels of wheat, 26,870 bushels of corn, 6,116 bushels of oats, and 583 dressed hogs. Shipments—5,054 barrels of flour, 375 bushels of wheat, 14,953 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of oats, 2,208 dressed hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Tobacco is steady and unchanged. Cotton is dull and lower, with sales of Middling at 17¾@18c. Flour is quiet with a fair demand for low grades, with sales of superfine at $7@8.25; extra, $8,60@9; double extra, $9,75@11,00, and treble extra to fancy, $12@13,65. Wheat is in fair demand at $2,55@2,72 for red and white winter; spring is very dull and there is but little doing. Corn is firm but slow, at prices ranging from 80 to 85c for shelled, and from 70 to 71c for ear. Oats; the market is dull at prices ranging from 68 to 70c. Barley is unchanged at $2,60. Provisions dull and slow. Pork sold at retail at $24.75. Bulk meats are quiet with sales of loose shoulders at 10c, rib sides at 12c, and clear sides at 13c. Bacon is dull and unchanged, with sales at 14¾c for clear sides, 13c for clear rib sides, and 11½c for shoulders. Lard is dull and lower at 15½c for prime tierce, and 17c for choice keg. Whiskey is firm at $2,20. Receipts—1,100 barrels; 700 sacks wheat; 500 bushels corn; 3,200 bushels oats, 650 bushels barley.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Tobacco firm; sales of 128 hhds at $5,25@16,50 for lugs and medium leaf; dark wrappers at $17,75, part country; bright wrappers, $30. Cotton, 20@20½c. Flour steady; superfine, $8,25@8,75; fancy, $12,50@12. Wheat at $2,55@2,60. Corn 85c. Oats at 67@68. Lard at 16c. Mess Pork held at $25. Bacon; 11½c for shoulders; 15½c for clear sides; bulk shoulders, 10½c; clear sides 14c. Whiskey—raw, $2,25@2,26 for free.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, February 3, 1868.

The general markets are devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice. For some few articles, in consequence of scarcity, there is a firmer feeling and higher prices, but these are exceptional, and the volume of business, in the aggregate, is light.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is scarce, and with a good milling demand, all that offers is taken at about $2,55 for Red, and $2,65 for White. No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2,40@2,35. Corn is quiet and unchanged; sale of 1 car prime Ear at $1—small sales in store at $1,05@1,10, and but little in market. Oats a shade firmer but unchanged at 65@66c on track, and 68@70c in store. Rye, $1,50@1,55.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but not quotably higher—12c for Plain, and 13½c for Sugar Cured Shoulders; 14 for Ribbed and 15 for Clear Sides; and 17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle rendered Lard 16c, in tierces, and 16½@17c in kegs. Mess Pork, $25,50. Country Lard, in kegs, 14½@15.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and dull but unchanged; $10,50@11,25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@$15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour unchanged at $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4,50.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is quiet at $8@8,50, and the same is true of Timothy at $2,50@3. Flaxseed is taken by crushers at $2,40.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in demand; sales of prime to choice Roll at 40c@45c, and print at 50c.

EGGS—In consequence of the diminished arrivals, may be quoted at 33@35c.

HAY—Is not coming in so freely, which is in consequence of the bad condition of the roads; we continue to quote at $15@22, from country wagons, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged at $1 for No. 2, and $1,30 for No. 1.

GREEN APPLES—Owing to diminished arrivals, the market is firmer, but prices, as yet, are not quotably lower, ranging from $3 to $5 as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $1@1,05 per bushel, and $3@3,25 per barrel.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm; small sales at $4@4,25 per bushel.

BEANS—Scarce and in fair demand, with sales at $4,25@4,50 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Is firm and in demand but unchanged; we continue to quote Peaches at 7@8c for quarters, 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

New York Produce Market

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton opened very firm with a fair business; sales 3,300 bales at 23c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 5,289 bbls and 1,250 bags, and irregular, unsettled and more steady; sales 180 bbls at $8.80@9.25 for superfine State and western; $9,65@10,50 for extra State; $9,40@11,20 for extra western; $12@14 for white extra; $9,70@13,60 for R. H. O.; $10@12 for extra St. Louis; $12@15 for good to choice do.; closing steady. California flour more active; sales 1,400 sacks at $12,25@13,50. Rye flour quiet; sales 500 bbls at $7,50@9,50. Cornmeal steady; sales 600 bbls at $5,40@6,00. Whisky, Brandywine whisky nominal. Wheat—receipts 3,670 bu and quiet and steady; sales white California at $3,25; amber State $3,05. Rye quiet; sales 1,600 bu at $1,85@1,86. Barley scarce and firmer. Barley malt firm. Corn—receipts 35,238 bu and 3 to 4c better and more active; sales 9,600 bu at $1,18@1,22 for new mixed western afloat; $1,19@1,21 for old do. in store, and $1,22 for do. afloat. Oats; receipts 5,925 bush; market 1@2c better; sales of 21,000 bush, at 81@82c for western in store. Rice dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; sales of 700 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar firm; sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 12¼@12¾c. Molasses steady; sales of 150 bbls Cuba and Muscovado at 52@54c. Hops quiet. Petroleum steady, at 11⅜@12c for crude and 26c for refined bonded. Pork firm but quiet; sales of 1,250 bbls. at $24,50@24,65 for new mess, closing at $24,60 regular; $23,12@23,25 for old do, closing at $23,15 cash; $19@20,50 for prime; $22,75@23,00 for prime mess; also 750 bbls new mess at $25 for sellers for May, and $24,87 for sellers for April. Beef firm; sales of 270 bbls at previous prices; sales of 210 tierces, at $33@36,50 for prime mess and $38@40 for India mess. Beef Hams steady; sales of 304 bbls at $30@35,50. Bacon quiet; sales of 66 boxes, at 12¾c for short ribbed and 11¾c for rejected Cumberland cut. Cut Meats steady; sales of 206 pkgs. Dressed Hogs firmer, at 11¼@11¾c for western and 12@12½c for city. Lard heavy and lower; sales of 675 bbls at 15¼@16¼c; small lots 16⅜c. Butter active and firm at 33@45c for western and 45@60c for State. Cheese steady at 11@16½c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

LATEST.—Flour closed more steady and a shade firmer. Wheat closed firmer; $2,40@2,43 for No. 2; $2,48@2,53 for No. 1 spring. Rye is quiet at $1,87@1,88 for western. Oats is very firm at 82c for western, in store. Corn is active and firm at $1,20@1,22 for new mixed western, in store, and $1,23 for old mixed western, in store and delivered. Pork is steady and firm; $23,12½ for old mess; $24,62½@24,75 for new mess; $25,00 for April delivery. Beef is quiet and steady. Cut Meats are quiet and unchanged. Bacon is dull and slightly in buyer's favor. Lard is dull and heavy; 16@16½c for fair to prime steamed and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour dull; family $11,00@11,25. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter $2,45. Corn in good demand at 83c for ear. Oats firm at 67c for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 1 fall $2,30. Cotton firmer; middling held at 21c, with buyers at 20½c. Tobacco firmer and the demand good at full rates. Whisky remains irregular, selling at $1,50@2,50 duty paid and according to circumstances. Mess Pork quiet, with not much demand; old is held at $22,50@24,00, and new at $24,25@24,50, but in the absence of sales these rates are nominal. Bulk Meats quiet, with less demand, and rather more disposition to sell, at 10@12c for Shoulders and Sides, and 13½c for Hams. Bacon firm but quiet; Shoulders 11½c, Sides 13¼@14c, clear rib 14½c, and clear 15c; these are the rates asked; plain Hams 15c, sugar cured 17@18c. Lard dull and nothing doing; it can be bought at 15½c. Butter scarce and higher; fresh 40@45c. Eggs 28c and steady. There is no change in Seed. Gold 141 buying.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Flour is dull and nominal; sales of double extra spring, at $10,75@11,50; double extra red winter, $12,00@13,50; double extra white winter, $14,00@15,00; country brands, 50c@$1,00 below above figures. Rye flour is steady and firm, at $8,00@8,50. Wheat is dull and nominal, and is held at $2,40@2,50 for No. 1 red; $2,30@2,38 for No. 2 do; $2,28@2,30 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Corn is dull and lower; sales of last half of March sellers option, at 91c, from store. Oats dull and nominal, at 66c for No. 1 State. Rye is dull and nominal, at $1,50@1,53, as to quality. Barley is quiet and nominal; no transactions reported. Petroleum is quiet and steady; refined in bond is held at 24@26c; do free, 40@42c.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton; the market is quiet, with sales of middling at 21¼c. The sales to-day amounted to 4,300 bales; the receipts were 3,180 bales, and the exports were 2,050 bales. Sugar has declined ¼c. Molasses is unchanged. Flour has declined with sales of superfine at $10, and double extra at $10,50@10,55. Corn is firmer at 92½@95c. Oats is firmer with sales at 77@78c. Pork is scarce and firm at $27. Bacon; the stock in market is light, and only a retail business was done, with sales of shoulders at 12¾c, clear sides, 17c. Lard is firm with sales of tierce at 16¾@17c, and keg at 17@17½c. Sterling, 152¼@154¼. New York Exchange is ¼c discount. Gold, 141¼.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton firm at 22@23¼c. Corn scarce at 95c. Oats dull at 80c. Mess Pork at $26@26.50. Bulk Meats active at 12c for shoulders, and 14¾c for clear sides. Bacon quiet; shoulders at 12¾@13c; clear sides at 15¾c. Corn Meal dull at $4.25. Hay dull at $17@18. Bran dull at $27@28. Flour dull at $7.50@14.50. Eggs active at 20c. Potatoes dull at $3, $3.50. Onions scarce

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Cloverseed at $8@8.75. Petroleum firm; crude, 16@16½c; refined in bond, 23c. Flour inactive. Wheat scarce; at $2,50@2,55. Rye; Pennsylvania at $1,75. Corn—there is a limited inquiry; sales of 6,000 bush new yellow, at $1,17 mixed western at $1,18@1,20. Oats steady at 83c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $25,50. Lard, 15½c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour—receipts, 967 bbls—quiet and nominal. Wheat—receipts, 2,100 bush—dull; sales amber at $2,61, No. 1 Spring $2,20, No. 2 at $2. Corn—receipts, 1,452 bush—active and higher, opening at 86, closing at 88c. Oats—receipts, 600 bush—quiet; sales No. 1 at 63c. Rye nominal. Seeds—sales Clover at $7,25.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and weak, at $9,25 for spring extras. Wheat dull and lower at $1,94½ for No. 1, $1,89 for No. 2. Oats steady at 56c for No. 2. Corn dull at 80c. Provisions weak. Mess Pork $23,75, buyer, March. Receipts—19,000 bbls flour, 6,000 bus wheat. Shipments—1,600 bbls flour, 600 bus wheat.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, March 3.—Grain in store and afloat; Wheat, 440,000 bu; Corn, 65,000 bu; Oats, 48,000 bu; Barley, 36,000 bu; Rye, 40,000 bu. Flour is steady, and there is a retail demand. Wheat, Oats and Barley are dull and unchanged. Corn is quiet and firm at $1,04. Mess Pork and Lard are firm.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour quiet. Corn lower, white $1,10@1,14, yellow $1.14. Wheat well maintained. Rye dull. Provisions unchanged.

San Francisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Flour quiet; extra $8,25; superfine $6,25. Wheat $2,62@2,70 for choice shipping. Legal Tenders 71¼.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 3.—Beef cattle firm and active, with sales at $8,25@8,50 for good to choice shipping beeves.

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EVAN ALLEY.—Notice is hereby given that the Viewers' Report in the OPENING OF EVAN ALLEY, Fifth Ward, Allegheny is filed in No. 212, April Term, 1868 and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper time.
JOHN C. McCOMBS,
City Attorney.
fe27:m8

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closes at 141⅜@141⅝.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 3, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market more active, but still easy at 5@6 per cent on call loans. Sterling quiet at 109¼@109⅝ for first class bills. Gold without decided change, opening at 141, advancing to 141⅝, and closing at 141⅜@141⅝ strong.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments better and close steady. Henry, Clews & Co give the following quotations; Coupons 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; do. '62, 110⅝@110¾; do. '64, 107⅞@108; do. '65, 108⅝@108¾; do. new, 107⅝@107¾; do. '67, 107⅝@107¾; Ten-Forties, 101⅝@101¾; Seven-Thirties, 105⅝@105¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks active and show a general improvement. Erie opened at 68¾, sold as high as 73, closing at 71@71⅛. The sudden upward movement completely puzzles the street, and has caught a large number of operators on the short side. There has been undoubtedly heavy purchases for account by the Bears, but still short interest uncovered must be large. It is reported this afternoon that an injunction will be issued restraining the Erie Directors from undertaking, or in any way aiding, any enterprise outside the limits of its own proper affairs. The object apparently is to prevent the Company from doing anything to aid the building of the proposed Akron Branch. Other reports are that the difficulties have been settled and Mr. Drew had taken from Bear to Bull, and that Vanderbilt has taken the stock in hand. The bill was completely unsuccessful in the whole matter. Vanderbilt's road shares all higher; Central sold at 130@130¾; Hudson, 141¼. Among low priced Western shares Northwestern common was prominent, and in better demand, 60@61½; Wabash, 46; St. Paul at 52¼; do preferred, 66¼; Toledo, 109; Pittsburgh 88. Cleveland and Chicago 99@110⅛, and preferred. Pacific Mail was 3p to 106@110¼.

5:30 PRICES.—Canton, 48½; Cumberland, 34@35; Wells' Express, 41@41½; American, 69@71; Adams, 75@75½; United States, 75@78; Merchants' Union, 33¼@33½; do. new, 35@35½; Quicksilver, 21¼@21½; Mariposa, 11½@11¾; Pacific Mail, 109@109¼; Atlantic, 98@99; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝@34¾; New York Central, 129⅝@129¾; Erie, 71@71⅛; do. preferred, 79; Hudson, 141⅛@141¼; Harlem, no quotation; Reading, 94@94¼; Ohio Certificates, 31½@31¾; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 91@91½; Pittsburgh, 88@88½; Northwestern, 60⅞@61; do. preferred, 74⅞@75; Rock Island, 95⅞@96; Fort Wayne, 100¾@100⅞; Wabash, 46@46¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 52¼@52⅜; do. preferred, 66¼@66½; Toledo, 108½@108¾; Hartford and Erie, 15@15½; Marietta, first preferred, 25; Burlington and Quincy, 149½; Columbus, 103¼@103½; Boston Water Power, 21; Tennessee, 66@66¼; Missouri sixes, 94¼.

MINING SHARES.

Quiet; Edge Hill, 60; Smith and Parmelee, 275; New York, 95.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $2,607,842; payments, $1,879,750; balance, $99,427,942.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., March 3—[illegible]

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., March 3—[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., March 3—[illegible]

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 3—[illegible]

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., March 3—[illegible]

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oc21:h58

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OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND
Our New Spring Stock,
Which we are just opening, unequaled in extent and variety, and the prices
Lower than any New or Old Goods
In the market, of equal qualities and styles,
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[illegible]

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Manufacture the best
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Call or send for Circular.
[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

Yesterday, it is asserted, was as cold a day as we have had this winter, the thermometer in the morning being six degrees below zero. The change being so sudden was the more severe, and the extreme cold weather was the general topic of conversation. The Monongahela river, swollen by the rains, rose some ten or twelve inches during Monday night and yesterday forenoon, but last night it was at a stand with a little over six feet in the channel.

The Lodi, Lovell, from Parkersburg, Dolaware, from Nashville, and the Kate Robinson, from Louisville, are the only arrivals—there were no departures, nor is it likely that there will be for several days.

The river was full of new made ice yesterday, and the Monongahela, it is said, froze over entirely above the dam on Monday night, which is a remarkable event, if true. In fact, yesterday was the severest winter we have had for several years, and reminds one of old times.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. Martin, and Mary Davage and Barges, Capt. Campbell, are fitting up for St. Louis, and will leave as soon as the weather moderates. The Armadillo, Captain D. L. Hendrickson, will also load for St. Louis.

The Argosy, Capt. Vandergrift, is up for Cincinnati, and the Salie, Capt. Calhoun, is fitting out for St. Louis and passengers for the Upper Missouri—steam through to Fort Benton.

It is rumored that Capt. Williamson, formerly of the Peter Baum, and a St. Louis man, is the lessee of the Kate Kinney and Mississippi; and that they will command of the Imperial, and will bring her back to this port.

The newly organized St. Louis and Omaha Packet Line was the successful bidder for the transportation of 970 army wagons and some 1500 tons of freight to Leavenworth.

The steamer Imperial, which has been laid up in winter quarters on the Upper Missouri, was taken in charge by the Marshal, and brought but $4,200.

The wrecker boat Salvor is at work at the sunken steamer Kate Putnam, and will, doubtless, have her afloat in a short time.

A gang of plantation darkies are fishing in Tunica Bend for plantation produce and other things which was thrown overboard from the wreck of the Emerald. One party having caught 48 barrels.

A Louisville telegram, under date of March 1st, furnishes the following items: The Palestine passed down yesterday, and is now at Paducah, being on her way to Cincinnati. The Ella Hughes arrived from Nashville, and will be reshipped on the Hattie Sharp, which will tow her up from Kentucky river, arrived yesterday. After repairs, the Hattie Sharp and Sunshine arrived from Louisville, and departed with 1,000 sacks for Memphis. The Cumberland was also at the mouth of Cumberland, [illegible]. The Indiana, from Louisville, and Pittsburgh, from Cincinnati, arrived on Memphis Thursday. The Great Republic is coming up to Cincinnati, and the R. H. Arthur is laid up at Cairo. The Anna Wayne and Ella Faber went to the falls. The Yazoo, from Cincinnati and leaves for New Orleans and the St. Marys with an arrival from New Orleans. The St. Marys, with part of New Orleans freight, will be here from Paducah. The Alpha will be up at Portland for a rise. The Alpha has gone to tow the Nightingale over the shoals.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Columbia arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, and was engaged in taking on her lower freight for New Orleans. The Ella Hughes was reshipped for Nashville last evening with Louisville freight. She also has the Pickett, and will be loading for Memphis, and will leave for Nashville. It is not unlikely [illegible].

We extract the following items from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Monday: The Columbia passed down from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. The Ohio, Capt. Frank Maratta, and a A. Rees planted the Glendale here. The Columbia came in from Pittsburgh with a full cargo, and returns to Pittsburgh to-morrow. The Mollie Ebert has since been discharged from New Orleans and will leave for New Orleans to-day. Col. Joe Brown has purchased the Ohio and is expected to take out the Ohio river, the largest for the season. The Alpha arrived from Maratta. The Alaska and Katie Cooper went to Pittsburgh, and Fisher, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Trotter, at Madison. Capt. Marsh Miller, and several others, is at New Orleans for the Yankee, on the fleets of the Quinton.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "How are the mighty fallen." The Rubicon, if they be known of late and the "Rubicon," of which we [illegible] with John Ballantyne, is on the way with his wife, and the rest of his family. A crew is on board taking a deck for their enemy, the [illegible]. Jim says that through the course of life he has done [illegible] from the decks of those who were [illegible], and they were the only ones who [illegible] a great deal of [illegible].

The Leavenworth *Times* says: The old Mary E. Bennett, a noted [illegible] [illegible] day afternoon. Having lost most of her cargo and her cabin, she is now in a pretty bad state, and her engineer has been still there. The owners are fitting her out [illegible].

Says the Mound City *Press*: The Naval Commission for the abandonment of this station will be on Friday of last week by some [illegible] to condemn the surplus boats and property of the Navy not required for use. [illegible] vessels and all in the Navy [illegible] the property.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says: The barge experiment of Mr. Marcy, in connection with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, is a success so far. They have sent down a large number of barges, which is making a large number of good trips, and the cost of transportation is very low. Reports of the surplus of the barges from the West to New Orleans and the points below, which have heretofore been taken by the steamboats, show that the barges can do a great deal more in the way of carrying. The agents who have the enterprise in hand are satisfied with it. They will get the grain to New Orleans for cheaper prices than heretofore, and we believe the system of barges will be soon adopted to a large extent by the principal steamboat men of the river. [illegible] the grain crops of the Northwest with its [illegible] [illegible] the Eastern railroads [illegible] [illegible] the grain from Iowa and Minnesota [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Eastern railroads which have monopolized the greater portion of it.

River and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—River rising slowly with seven feet three inches in the canal by mark. Weather clear and moderating. Weather clear and moderating.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling steady. Freights dull. Arkansas rising, two feet to Little Rock. Departed—Alaska, 100 bales; Cotton, 200 bales, for Cincinnati; Marble City, 100 bales, for Pittsburgh; St. Patrick, 300 bales, for St. Louis; W. R. Arthur, 1,000 bales, for New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—River rising rapidly with about ten feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and cold. Arrived—Ohio No. 2, from Cincinnati; Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Linton, Evansville. Departed—Ella Hughes for Cincinnati; Glendale, for Evansville; Nightingale, for Pittsburgh; Tyrone, Cairo.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer ARMADILLO, Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. MARTIN, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, the [illegible]. For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine passenger steamer ARGOSY No. 3, Capt. LEWIS VANDERGRIFT, W. S. SCOTT, Clerk, will leave as above WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

FOR FORT BENTON AND MONTANA, ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine steamer SALLIE, Capt. [illegible], will leave for the above [illegible]. For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MARY DAVAGE, and Barges Nos. 1 and 2, JOHN CAMPBELL, Commander, will leave as above. For freight, or passage apply on board or to
CHAS. BARNES, Agent.

HARDWARE.
B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery.
Are now receiving large additions to their stock of
EASTERN GOODS,
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to [illegible] RUSH and RENATUS. All persons having claims against the firm will present them, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make payment to the undersigned.
J. RUSH & CO.,
No. 437 Beaver avenue,
Allegheny City.

TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A Company owning a very large Iron Property in Pennsylvania, [illegible] [illegible]

DRIED PEACHES.—10 barrels bright (halves) Dried Peaches. Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON
fe10

MEDICAL.

A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been fellow-sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get a cure. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief. I relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, with not any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt it a burden, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has not seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In the fall of 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me he could cure me. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and gave it every attention, and I am now, I am happy to say, in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and it is truly the disease entirely cured. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I have a supply of the medicine and it is entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 3, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Meyers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks, their continued obstinacy, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attendant on the disease. Any one who knew her during all that time will realize that it is not without reason she says she was cured, after years of suffering, which brought her to the point of despair. She is now restored to her present health, and is no doubt indebted to the Doctor's skill, for her present good health. One has been a friend of Asthma every day of our lives. Let those who doubt in any way the efficiency of the Doctor's treatment call and see the persons above.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Sliced Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The case to which we allude some weeks ago, of Lucinda Fisher, of Beaver county, who was totally blind, produced by the appearance of what Fisher, as she called it, the appearance of what was called by the Doctor "inflamed eye." It caused her to lose, almost to total blindness, all the appreciation of light, and she was compelled to go to Dr. Keyser, and through his treatment she is now restored. Her vision has so far improved that she can recognize almost any object, and she has a distinct view of the sky, and can read the hands of a watch, walk about and also recognize objects at a distance of hundreds of yards. She has the entire use of her eyes, and her sight is complete. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment about four months, and she is now happy to say that she has been cured, and is [illegible].

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
LEWIS P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny.
TUNNER MANNING,
LOUISA FISHER, (her sister.)

September 17th, 1867.

[illegible]

The case above referred to was entirely cured in the short space of a few months. The lady who was blind, now sees to read with her own eyes. Miss Fisher, and I have a knowledge of her total blindness. We, the undersigned, certify that the above statement is true.

Dr. KEYSER—This is the case of a lady I saw your advertisement in the *Gazette* of the case of [illegible]. I was to ask you to tell [illegible] Fisher; I am quite well, and the woman of the greatest [illegible] ever [illegible] of the human eye for the [illegible]. I [illegible] the world. I am very thankful. I [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible].

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 67 Tomlinson Street.

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which confined me to my bed for some weeks, and it ended in gradually and slowly undermining my health. I lost my appetite and strength, and finally a cough came upon me from time to time, which continued to increase, and I became alarmed, and called on a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and ultimately the disease became a case of CONSUMPTION. I then tried the most of the remedies from this time until about the middle of June, and my health growing more and more gradually, and I was weaker every day, and I had almost despaired of ever getting well. In the summer of 1866 I was advised by a friend of mine to go and see DR. KEYSER. I was induced to follow his advice, and he told me after examining my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND," that I could get well, and with the proper treatment of my lungs and his medicines I would get well. At the time he told me that I would be cured. I [illegible] the treatment under the Doctor's treatment in October, with a family, and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. I did gain a little, and it has been in some time that I was generally improved, and I grew stronger, and I believe that my strength and health is gained. I had not been able to do anything for a long time, and now I am able to do a full day's work. I believe I have gained my general health in every way very good. All believe that DR. KEYSER saved my life, and I recommend all who are [illegible] to call upon Dr. Keyser; he is a medicine which is saving life [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible].

GEORGE FORD.

PITTSBURGH, March 22, 1867.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1866, on account of a wound in the breast, from a piece of shell, and not long after, when I got home, I was told by the army physician that I had CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and it seemed to settle upon my lungs, and I had great difficulty in breathing. I was greatly troubled by this cough, and nearly every day I expected to die. I got so bad that I could not work. Then I went to Pittsburgh to see Dr. Keyser, and upon examination of my lungs he told me I would get well, but it would take some time. I continued, however, to use his medicine for some time. I was exceedingly weak and had lost flesh, but I grew stronger, and I was hearty and stout, until about the fall of the year 1866. In August, 1866, my health was so much worse that I came again to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn Street, who examined my lungs with his LUNG SOUND, and he told me that my lungs were diseased to a great extent, but if I would [illegible] the proper care and diet, and followed his directions closely, I would get well. I did so, and I gradually improved in health from that day to this. I can do a full day's work, and I have great pleasure in recommending him to all who suffer from this disease.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP AND KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, No. 120 PENN STREET. Lung examinations from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

MANUFACTURERS.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
WROUGHT IRON
IRON WELDED TUBES FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &C.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
Office, No. 96 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
Office and Works corner Second, United, Sheer and Liberty Streets.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
AND
Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND & SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T AND ANGLE IRON, BOILER PLATE AND SHEET IRON, HORSE AND MULE SHOE IRON, CYLINDER IRON, [illegible] [illegible] SAW PLATES, SPIKES, [illegible] FLAT RAILS, [illegible]
Warehouse and office at the Works, GREENOUGH ST., (continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Works, Pittsburgh. [illegible]

HUGH M. BOLE............HUNTER ORR.
JAMES NELSON............A. E. BOLE.
INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
FOUNDERS,
Engine Builders and Machinists
Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines of various Sizes [illegible], Castings of every description, made to order [illegible] [illegible] Also, [illegible] Machine Shop, Penn Street, [illegible]
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)
Manufacturers of the best
REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes; Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel; Cast [illegible]
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel,
Office—Corner of First and Ross Streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY,
Butler Street, Ninth Ward
OPPOSITE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,
FURNACE CASTINGS AND PIPE BOXES.
Machinery and Castings generally.
Orders promptly and carefully executed.
[illegible]
ERBERT & MACKLIND.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, 120, 22, Second and 121 & 123 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
PRICE & SIMS,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
No. 29 Wood Street
Manufacture and keep constantly on hand
Thimble, Skein & Pipe Boxes
WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

ROBERT LEA,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
Freight Hoisters
AND DOCTOR ENGINES.
Repairing of all descriptions made to order.
Corner of First and Ferry Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS.
J. PAINTER & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Bucket, Tub and Trunk
HOOPS AND SHEETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA
IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, Nos. 19 and 187 First St., Opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY
WM. M. JOHNSTON,
Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, RANGES, GRATES, FENDERS, SASH WEIGHTS, and Castings of all kinds of MACHINERY CASTINGS, orders [illegible], Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON CITY MILLS.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD
Manufacturers of
Refined, Charcoal, Juniata & Polis
SHEET IRON,
[illegible]

SAL SODA
SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL
MURIATIC ACID
NITRIC ACID
PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.
[illegible]
[illegible] Committee.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes, and Machinery for Rolling Mills, [illegible]
[illegible]

COTTON—8 bales on steamer Mary Erwin, to arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS.

JAS. VERNER, Pres't......W. F. FOSTER, Sup't.
PITTSBURGH FORGE
AND IRON CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes
Side Rods;
Tokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.
OFFICE, No. 177 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS,
Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH PA.
WM. SMITH.
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand and IF FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
Manufacturers & Importers of
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.,
337 LIBERTY STREET,
Cor. Wayne.
One Square Below Union Depot,
PITTSBURGH.
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS CUT
SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC
RAILWAY SPRINGS.
Cast Spring Steel,
Cast and German Plow Steel.
PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS.
SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE
[illegible]
Warehouse, 83 Water St., Pittsburgh

ATLAS WORKS,
MORTON STREET,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS N. MILLER, President.
These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish
Engines of Every Description
Boilers, Oil Tanks
Sheet Iron Work,
Railroad Castings
Rolling Mill Castings
Engine Castings,
Machine Castings
General Castings,
ORDERS SOLICITED,

JAMES M. RITER,
55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON OIL TANKS,
SETTLING PANS,
COPPER STEAM PIPE,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
For Steamboats.

JOHN RONEY,
HECLA FOUNDRY,
Carson St., 9th Ward, near A. V. R. R.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hammer Dies, Steel Moulds,
Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.
JOBBING WORK promptly attended to.

THOMAS C. DRAVO.............CHARLES DONNELLY
GREENWOOD FOUNDRY.
DRAVO & DONNELLY.
Jobbing and Machinery Castings,
Light or heavy, of either Malleable or Grey Iron, of all patterns, plain or fancy, suited to every purpose, made to order.
Office, 250 Liberty Street,
(Adjoining of Music Building.)

S. W. MORROW....JAS. B. BARNHILL....JAS. BLAIR
O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators, Tanks, Salt Pans, Condensers, Wrought Iron Bridges, Sheet Iron Work, &c.
COR. LIBERTY AND SECOND STS.
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REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works,
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 77 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.
Manufacture every variety of
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
[illegible]
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks
Sheet Iron Works, &c.
61 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY
AND ROLL WORKS.
880 Penn Street,
BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY,
[illegible]

THOS. CARLIN,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
[illegible]
W. O. HUGHART, Superintendent..........J. S. KING, Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Venango City.
[illegible]
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.

1868.   1868.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
[illegible]
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
[illegible]
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
[illegible]
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.
UNION PACIFIC
RAILWAY,
EASTERN DIVISION.
THE SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the East
TO
COLORADO, NEVADA,
CALIFORNIA, UTAH,
ARIZONA, WASHINGTON,
NEW MEXICO, IDAHO,
OREGON.
[illegible]
DENVER, SALT LAKE,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORIES.
[illegible]
A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.
J. H. WEBSTER,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
THE INMAN LINE,
[illegible]
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
Exclusive Agent for Sale Cabin Passages,
63 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES
At the Pittsburgh Stone Marble & Slate Works.
[illegible]
W. W. WALLACE,
[illegible]

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed the sole Agents for [illegible] celebrated
COPLEY POT CLAY,
[illegible]

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported the impeachment resolutions offered yesterday, amended as follows:

That the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth are due and hereby tendered, through their immediate Representatives, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for its fidelity to the people and its promptness in preferring articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson for his late acts of usurpation.

That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his courage and fidelity in resisting the attempted invasion of his office, and violation of fundamental law, and his resolute resistance to Executive encroachment.

Mr. WALLACE, (Democrat), of Clearfield, offered the following substitute:

That in the passage over the veto, and re-passage of the Tenure of Office law, the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government each claims for itself, the right to judge of the Constitution, and there being a conflict of opinion thereon, it was the privilege of either of said departments, when called to execute or obey the same, to bring it before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication.

That in the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War and appointment of Lorenzo Thomas in his stead, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of said Tenure of Office law, the President of the United States was obeying his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and was guilty of no crime for which he can legally be impeached.

That it is the duty of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government to respect and obey the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the constitutionality of said Tenure of Office law, when announced by said Court.

The subject was made the special order for this evening.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A supplement for the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, authorizing dividends out of net earnings.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Bellevernon township, Fayette county.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Afternoon Session.—Exempting bequest of John S. Brady to Washington College from taxation.

Incorporating Pittsburgh and Colorado Silver Mining Company.

Declaring valid a certain conveyance in Webster township, Fayette county, to Wm. Bense.

Exempting from taxation the Pittsburgh Church Guild, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway to sell and convey part of road.

Adjourned till evening.

The Senate, at half-past ten o'clock, was still discussing the impeachment resolutions, with indications that they will pass by a party vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FORD, Allegheny, a supplement to the Pittsburgh Consolidation act, providing for school purposes in the several districts.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Lawrence, incorporating the New Castle Hall and Market Company.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The morning session was occupied in the first reading of over two hundred private bills without final action.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Afternoon Session.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the free railroad bill.

CANAL DAMAGES.

The bill authorizing the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General to examine and pay claims of George W. Cass, Washington M'Clintock and Addison Leech, for injuries by abandonment of western division of Pennsylvania Canal, was considered.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved to confine the amount to ten thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. FORD, Allegheny, moved to confine it to fifty thousand dollars. Lost.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House discussed, until a late hour, Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments, when they were made the special order for Tuesday evening next, when Mr. Hickman will close the debate and call the previous question.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE, Indiana: Changing the time of holding Courts in Indiana and Westmoreland counties.

Relating to competency of witnesses in actions against railroads and other corporations, allowing stockholders to serve as witnesses.

PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Artizans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING IMPEACHMENT.

Joint resolutions sustaining Johnson's impeachment and endorsing Mr. Stanton were passed finally by a party vote.

CONFERENCE ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the Free Railroad Law. Carried.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Errett, of Allegheny, Coleman, of Lebanon, and Wallace, of Clearfield, the Committee, being unanimous for the House bill.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, raised the point that a majority should be appointed in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, raised the point that it was not competent for the Senate, after asking the appointment of a Committee, to instruct.

The Speaker decided the latter point well taken.

Adjourned.

FREE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WALLACE declined serving on the Free Railroad Conference Committee.

Messrs. FISHER and LANDON appealed from the Speaker on the following declaration:

"The Speaker having decided it not in order to instruct the Conference Committee, the undersigned appeal from the decision for the following reasons:

"That the Committee of Conference is but the creature of the Senate, and it is the right of the Senate to instruct that or any other Committee to reflect its views either in whole or in part. The clerk of the House of Representatives has informed the Senate that the House had non-concurred in the amendments made by the Senate. The bill as amended by the Senate embraces a number of provisions of the House Bill, and these have been adopted in both Houses, and are not matters of dispute. It is only upon the amendments that a conference is asked."

The decision of the Speaker was reversed by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. FISHER'S motion to instruct was lost by 14 to 15.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Burnett, of Monroe, on the Conference Committee, in place of Mr. Wallace declined.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Beaver county Bank and Savings Association.

For an additional Law Judge in the Sixteenth District.

Making the par value of shares of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Company fifty dollars, and authorizing an increase of the stock.

Authorizing St. Vincent's Congregation, at Latrobe, to sell real estate.

Correcting a mistake in organizing the White Stone Company.

Authorizing the School Board of West Sunbury, Butler county, to borrow two thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CANAL CLAIMS.

The bill to settle claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, was referred back to Judiciary Committee, general.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the Receiver of Petroleum Bank, of Titusville, United States bonds deposited as security for the issue of said bank.

Authorizing Thomas B. Smith to erect a ferry over the Allegheny at Venango.

Authorizing E. F. Housman to sell the interest of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, East Salem, Rostraver township, Westmoreland.

Supplement for Kittanning Gas Company.

Incorporating the General Insurance Company of Waynesburg. Capital, two hundred thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Venango Gas Company of Western Pennsylvania. Capital, twenty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Keystone Co-operative Window Glass Manufacturing Company of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, to vote on a prohibitory liquor law at the next borough election.

Refunding to the Bank of Kittanning two thousand four hundred dollars, overpaid into the State Treasury.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, at Tarentum, Allegheny county, to remove dead bodies to Prospect Cemetery.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million of dollars for new Water Works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds secured by mortgage.

Authorizing Courts to divide election precincts in Allegheny county.

Extending the act for regulating line fences to School Directors in any district in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and Wm Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Extending the Mechanics lien law to persons employed on oil tanks, &c., of oil refineries &c., in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren counties.

The *Afternoon Session* was occupied in the first reading of the appropriation bill, pending which the House adjourned.

The Proposed Repeal of Pittsburgh Consolidation Act—A Committee from Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 26.—A Committee of twenty Councilmen of Pittsburgh, headed by Thomas Steele Esq., are here opposing the repeal of the Consolidation act. Mr. Steele appeared before the Allegheny county delegation, and spoke in opposition of the proposed repeal.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a supplement to the act regulating railroads, fixing the time for holding stockholders meetings.

On motion of Mr. ERRETT, the act repealing the act creating criminal courts in Franklin, Lebanon and Schuylkill was postponed.

Mr. Hickman's House joint resolution for a steamship line to Liberia was passed finally.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing two additional Notaries in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Railway Company.

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny between Pittsburgh and Duquesne.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole day was occupied in discussing the Appropriation bill, without finishing.

The appropriations this year will amount to four millions of dollars.

Messrs. Wilson, Watt and Westbrook were appointed as the House Free Railroad Conference Committee.

FROM EUROPE

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 25.—The Liverpool *Courier* of this morning contained a report that Earl Derby had resigned the Premiership, and that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. During the day the news was confirmed.

It was also ascertained that D'Israeli would replace Lord Derby as Prime Minister, at the same time retaining his present post as Chancellor of Exchequer.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, at the beginning of the session, Earl Malensbury announced that Lord Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen, on account of continued ill health, and Her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor, Right Hon. Benjamin D'Israeli, to form a new Cabinet. Earl Russell and others expressed sympathy for Lord Derby, and hoped he might recover from his illness and resume his post at the head of the Ministry.

In the House of Commons the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stanley, and responded to by Mr. Gladstone, who, with much delicacy and feeling, expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the noble Lord to resign his high office. The transaction of all business in the House was postponed until Friday.

All the prisoners charged by the Coroner's Jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for murder.

Sullivan and Pigot, confined in Richmond prison, have been called upon by many influential persons, but all interviews with prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

LONDON, 10 P. M.—The House of Lords, in Committee of the Whole to-night, agreed to a bill renewing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

LONDON, February 25—Midnight.—It is now thought that Mr. D'Israeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place. No one is yet named as the probable successor of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

LONDON, February 25—Midnight.—Official dispatches from General Napier says the envoy sent by him to Prince Kassai was well received at Durbor, and found two thousand warriors, with their chiefs, assembled at Adwas, by whom he was heartily received.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Times* this morning, commenting on the changes in the Cabinet, says Lord Derby's resignation was a foregone conclusion. So also was the succession of D'Israeli, and no other man has an equal right to take the tory lead. It thinks Lord Chelmsford will retire, but no other change is likely to be made. It sees no reason in the present circumstances why the Ministry should not be a permanent one.

The *Daily News* says it is possible that Lord Cranbourne may succeed Sir Stafford Northcote in the Indian office, and Lord Stanley may be made Peer and represent the Government in the House of Lords.

The *Morning Post* declares D'Israeli now becomes Prime Minister less on account of his own merit, than because there is no one else so fit for the place.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 25.—Hon. George Bancroft has been duly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation.

The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States relative to the rights of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military services have heretofore been claimed, have been fully agreed on by the representatives of the two nations. The report that this treaty was finally attested and signed was premature. It is expected the document will receive the official signature of Bancroft and the German representative on Saturday.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 25.—It is reported that Mr. Herron has been retained by the United States Government as counsel to defend Gen. Nagle, whose trial will commence at Sligo on Thursday.

Train's lecture last night was better attended and passed off without interruption.

CORK, Feb. 25.—The dwelling house of Mr. Newenham, a magistrate, in the suburbs of this city, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise. They were repulsed and escaped in the darkness.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Matter.

The House Committee Appear at the Bar of the Senate.

Adj't. Gen. Thomas before the Supreme Court.

His Case Called Up.

Continuance Asked For.

Application for Habeas Corpus

Gen. Thomas Finally Discharged.

Full Account of Proceedings.

The Impeachment Articles.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867.

SENATE.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE—APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

At a quarter past one o'clock, while Mr. DAVIS was speaking, Representatives STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and BINGHAM, of Ohio, appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings on the subject they had in charge.

The Doorkeeper announced "a Committee from the House of Representatives," who were recognized by the presiding officer.

Mr. STEVENS then said—In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

The presiding officer, Mr. WADE, replied that the Senate would take action in the premises.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message from the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report on the same.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senate had no constitutional jurisdiction to appoint a select committee for this case, and contended it could only resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial of a case of impeachment by reporting a message of the House.

The resolution was put by the CHAIR and carried, after which Mr. STEVENS and the greater number of those present on the floor took their departure.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE IMPEACHMENT—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

At twenty-five minutes before two o'clock, the SPEAKER called the House to order, and the doorkeeper announced the presence at the bar of the House of the Committee which had been appointed to impeach at the bar of the Senate the President of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, standing in company with his colleague, Mr. Bingham, then made a report as follows: Mr. Speaker—In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and proceeded in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States we impeached, as we were directed, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House would forthwith, or soon, present articles of impeachment, and make them good, to which the response was, "The order shall be taken."

The resolution for the payment of $25,000 dollars each to Jno. T. Brown, Sam. E. Smith and G. G. Simes, in full for expenses for prosecuting claims to seats in the House, was adopted.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that to the legislative power of Congress alone belongs the right to determine the rates of duties on importation, and that it is beyond the power of the President and Senate, as the treaty making power, to authorize importations of the manufactures or products of foreign countries, except at such rates of duties as the tariff laws of the United States may prescribe. The resolution is aimed particularly at the late treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring the public welfare demands that the pecuniary obligations of the United States should be kept within the narrowest limit consistent with the necessary requirements of the government; that therefore it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad, or any other company, by the granting, beyond the terms of existing laws, of subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other liabilities of such company or any corporation, and directing the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House to report no bills during this session in conflict with this resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over till Monday.

NEW RULE—REGULATION OF DEBATE ON ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, declaring that pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House shall now adjourn, but that after the result thereof is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the vote is taken on suspension. [This is intended to prevent fillibustering by a minority of less than one-third on the day when it is in order to suspend the rules.—Reporter.]

Mr. ROSS objected.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved, and the rules were suspended—yeas, one hundred and eight; nays, thirty.

The new rule was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and it is hereby ordered as follows: When the Committee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States report the said articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the Whole thereon.

That the speeches in the Committee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue until the next legislation after the report, to the exclusion of all other business, except the reading of the journal.

That at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day the fifteen minute debate shall cease, and the Committee shall then proceed to consider and vote upon the amendments that may be offerred, under the five minute rule of debate, but no merely *pro forma* amendment shall be entertained.

That at four in the afternoon of the said second day the said Committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately and without dilatory motion vote thereon.

That if the articles of impeachment are agreed upon, the House shall then immediately and without dilatory motions select, by ballot, seven managers to conduct said impeachment on the part of the House.

And that during the pendency of the resolution in the House relative to said impeachment, thereafter no dilatory motions shall be received, except one motion on each day.

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WOOD objected. After various suggestions, and voting down of a motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas one hundred and two, nays thirty-seven.

Messrs. KOONTZ and THOMAS were permitted to record their votes affirmatively on the resolution for the impeachment of the President.

The House took a recess till seven, when it assembled and indulged in a general debate for several hours.

Adjourned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1868.

THE CASE OF GEN. THOMAS—HE IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

The room of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators to witness the proceedings of the case of Adjutant General Thomas, who on Saturday gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Cartter. Members of the bar were also largely represented.

Adjutant General Thomas came into the room accompanied by his counsel, Richard I. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel.

By order of Judge Cartter, at twenty minutes past ten, the Criminal Court was opened. A subpœna was issued this morning to Mr. Stanton to appear in Court and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain different papers. After the transaction of some other business, Judge Olin came into Court and took a seat at the right of Chief Justice Cartter. Judge Fisher was at the left.

At twenty minutes past eleven Judge Cartter asked whether counsel was ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Adjutant General Thomas.

Mr. Riddle was introduced and stated that being unwell to-day, and the subject being of high importance, he desired the case to be continued till to-morrow.

Mr. Merrick objected on the ground that great public interests were involved which required early settlement.

Judge Cartter was disposed to grant a postponement.

Mr. Merrick, for Gen. Thomas, asked that Judge Cartter consider this matter in the Criminal Court, and not in chambers.

Judge Cartter declined to do this, saying he merely sat as an examining magistrate.

Mr. Merrick said that Gen. Thomas was now here and his bail surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was therefore a prisoner, and his counsel asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The following is the petition:

"To the Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, holding Criminal Court in said District: The petition of Lorenzo Thomas shows that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of this District under and by virtue of a warrant made out and delivered to said Marshal by your Honor sitting in chambers. He avers and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful and without color of authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the facts stated as the cause of his said arrest, and he prays your Honor for a writ of *habeas corpus* ordering said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open Court, that the cause of his capture and detention aforesaid may be inquired into, and he be dealt with according to law."

Mr. Carpenter said he regarded this last action as an entirely unnecessary episode. This action has been prosecuted here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to settlement in the Courts. There is no feeling between him and General Thomas. Considerations alone of a public nature have actuated this prosecution. General Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not ask that he should even be required to enter into his own recognizance, and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner, unless the Court at least accepts that fact or somebody asks him to be imprisoned. With the full latitude which we consent he shall have, and which I have no doubt your Honor will very willingly accord to him, this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be rather unnecessary.

Counsel for defense again urged their appliction.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his sureties or the Marshal. It is always to the Court. Where is the process of the Marshal by which General Thomas is held? His warrant has been returned and the party's recognizance has been substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his recognizance, he is present in Court to answer in regard to the offence charged. It appears to me, however, that is not the question before me, as examining magistrate, but rather a question to be considered by the Judge who shall entertain the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The question for me to determine, as examining magistrate, is what disposition shall be made of the case.

Mr. Cox—Certainly.

Mr. Merrick—I was going to say to your Honor, if you allow me, a single moment, that if the view expressed by the other side be correct, General Thomas being before your Honor, and applied to for continuance until to-morrow, your Honor must make some disposition of the prisoner in the meantime. When that is done, I can present my petition to the Criminal Court. If your Honor discharge him, the case is at an end, and you must either discharge or commit.

Chief Justice—With my knowledge of General Thomas' character, and especially after avowal of counsel that they had full confidence in him, I should not hold him for a moment.

Mr. Merrick—Then he is discharged.

Chief Justice—Yes, sir. He is discharged under the intimation here, as far as any personal appearance is concerned. The case may be continued, and if Gen. Thomas is arrested, it will be hereafter. I shall not hold him to personal imprisonment, when my own confidence in his character corroborates what is said by the prosecution, and especially when they do not desire it.

Counsel for General Thomas then asked that he be finally discharged.

Judge Cartter granted the motion for the following reasons: It is confessed here by the prosecution, or rather stated by the prosecution, and it is a truth which, under the circumstances of this case, we are all well advised of, that Gen. Thomas does not seek to evade the process of the law in any regard. That he is here, and will be here, ready to answer or to demand when called on. This, I believe is, the Wednesday preceding the Monday when the Grand Jury convenes in this District—only four days—when the tribunal charged with the presentment of all such offences will be in session to hear this and all other cases. Under circumstance like these, what is my duty as an examining magistrate? To hold this case from day to day for examination until the Grand Jury meets, or to dismiss it, and let it abide the ordinary process of justice. It appears to me my duty is to let the case take the latter course. There are no circumstances developed in it, as it appears to me, that can settle anything before this mere inquiry tribunal, and I cannot disguise from myself that the subject which underlies the controversy is passing the ordeal of the highest tribunal of the country, and that in contrast with its gravity the preliminary examination here, which must terminate with the session of the Grand Jury, would take on the character of trifling. I do not propose to be instrumental in instituting any such proceeding. Under the avowals made before me to-day, I think my duty as a magistrate is properly discharged in dismissing the case upon the motion of the counsel for the defendant, and shall do so. General Thomas, you can go hence.

As General Thomas left the Court room with his counsel, several hundred persons in the street welcomed him with cheers.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The delay of the House Committee of seven, in framing articles of impeachment against President Johnson, is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the tenure of office act. Hence the Committee are to-day engaged in framing articles with view to secure a united party vote, and if possible to avoid all doubts.

The Committee were in session all this afternoon and it is said examined Gen. Emory to ascertain whether the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Adjutant General Thomas was also examined with reference to the President's order to him directing that he take possession of the War Department.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

Reports have been in circulation this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury has given orders that requisitions from the War Department, signed by Secretary Stanton, should not be honored at the Treasury. All such reports are without foundation. Requisitions from Mr. Stanton for various amounts on account of War Department were passed through the proper bureaus of the Treasury Department this morning.

GEN. THOMAS VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

General Thomas did not visit the War Office to-day, but after his discharge from custody went to the Executive Mansion and after a short interview with President Johnson returned to his home.

"RECONSTRUCTION" DOCUMENTS.

The documents read in the Senate from General Grant contain the following telegrams:

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1867.—To Major General John Pope: I think your views sound, both in the construction which you give to the laws of Congress and the duties of the supporters of good government to see that when reconstruction is effected that no loophole is left open to give trouble and embarrassment thereafter. It is certainly the duty of district commanders to study what the framers of the reconstruction laws wanted to express as much as what they do express, and to execute the laws according to that interpretation. These I believe they have generally done, and so far have the approval of all who approve the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT,
General.

On the 23d of December last, General Grant telegraphed Gen. Pope as follows: "The constitutions adopted by conventions now in session are not the laws of the States until submitted to the people and ratified by them. I do not see, therefore, how you can enforce the laws enacted by them until so ratified."

General Grant, January 10th, telegraphed to General Meade approving the latter's conduct in removing the State Treasurer of Georgia for not obeying the orders of the Constitutional Convention.

Also the following: "I would not interfere with the election ordered by the Atlanta Convention, unless very satisfactory reasons exist for doing so. As district commander you will be perfectly justifiable in adopting, as your own order, the stay laws proposed in the Constitution to be submitted to the people of Alabama and Georgia."

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE—REVENUE OFFICERS RESISTED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram from Collector Abernathey, of Knoxville, Tennessee, District, which informs the Department that very recently his Deputy Marshals at that place, while engaged in seizing illicit distilleries in the mountains in Tennessee, were attacked by an armed force who captured the officials, took from them the property in their possession and held them as prisoners until they ransomed themselves in payment of one hundred and sixty dollars apiece, in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of cavalry be sent to aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws in that section.

Death of Maj. Gen. McCall.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Major General McCall died yesterday at West Chester.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Makes a Speech to His Maryland Friends.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1868.

The President, in the course of a reply to a delegation of citizens of Maryland, who waited on him to-day, to present resolutions relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, said:

I shall not attempt in set terms or measured phrase to respond to the remarks which you have made in reference to the condition of affairs at present agitating the public mind. The presentation of such kind sentiments and the encouragement which they give, constrain me, however, to say they offered me a gratification which words are inadequate to express. Such assurance at this time gives me strength and courage in the fierce conflict which now prevails around us. Pointing you to the past as an index as to what my future conduct will be, I beg of you to believe that in an honest effort faithfully to discharge the high and responsible duties imposed on me by the Constitution and the laws, I will consider no personal sacrifice too great for me to bear. Such a great principle cannot be compared with the great object to be attained of preserving the principles of our Republic by a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws made in accordance with its provisions. God being willing, I will perform my duty, let the consequences be what they may. From my advent in public life, now some years ago, to the present time, I have passed through many ordeals in my struggle for the interests of the people. Never have I for a moment swerved from the straight line of duty, and standing in this presence, I can sincerely declare there has never been as yet an occasion when, having been assigned to duty, I have abandoned my post. I rely now, as in the past, upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the virtue of the American people, who, I believe, will come in all their might and strength to the rescue of the country and save it from the destruction which now seems to threaten its ruin. My faith in the American people is strong and abiding. I have never betrayed them, nor do I believe now, when the waves of passion threaten to engulf the land, they will desert or abandon one who in their cause is engaged in an earnest struggle for the preservation of constitutional liberty and the supremacy of civil authority.

I again thank you, gentlemen, for this encouragement, and assure you that so long as the vital current continues to warm and animate my existence, and memory holds its place, this occasion will be remembered and cherished.

NEW JERSEY.

Resolution of the Legislature Relative to Constitutional Amendment Vetoed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, February 25.—Governor Ward to-day sent to the Senate the joint resolution withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, article 14th, with his objections. The Governor argues the matter at length. He says the resolution has no validity. The ratification having been already made, no further action can be taken by the State, except the matter be again submitted by Congress. No time was set by Congress for the ratification by a sufficient number of States, and therefore New Jersey cannot avail herself of any right to withdraw because of the delay of other States. The veto was read and by the Constitution lays over one day.

The bill to repeal the usury law was lost in the House.

The Iowa Legislature Declares for Congress.

DES MOINES, February 25.—The following dispatch was sent to the Senators and Representatives of Iowa, in Congress to-day:

DES MOINES, February 25.—The State of Iowa stands by her Representatives in Congress in opposition to the usurpations of a high official. She will give her strength to suppress anarchy and to maintain the Government. No sympathizer with treason, however elevated his position, can trifle with the rights of a free people. A hundred thousand Iowaians are ready to maintain the integrity of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
Governor.

—The New York Constitutional Convention voted yesterday to submit the question of negro suffrage separately at the election on the new Constitution.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

County Agricultural Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the County Agricultural Society was held Wednesday, the 26th inst. The President announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year: Claims and Accounts—Messrs. Parks, Kelly and Keeler. Finances—Messrs. Jennings, Brush and Rees. Agriculture—Messrs Guy, McKelvy and McKee. Horticulture—Messrs. Negley, Morton and James Murdock. Mechanics—Messrs. Keeler, Brush and Rees. Fine Arts—Messrs. Haven, Brush, Verner and Jennings. Printing—Messrs. Haven, Keeler and Jennings. Fair Grounds and Improvements—Messrs. Kelly, Matthews, Parke and Guy. Disputed Premiums—Messrs. McKee, Brush, Murdock and Jennings. Discretionary Premiums—Messrs. Reese, Chess, Guy, Reed and Anderson. Railroads, Bridges, &c.—Messrs. Phillips, Verner and Jennings.

Judge Parke submitted a communication from A. B. Longaker, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, soliciting a proposal from the Allegheny County Society in regard to holding the State Fair here, and stating that the places competing are Williamsport, Erie, Pottsville, Norristown, Lancaster and Doylestown.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, referred to Committee on Fair Grounds, with power to act.

Business Matters.

No one ever attended faithfully and sedulously to any matter of business when the vital organs were disordered to such an extent as to impair the general constitution. The main point of disease may be the Stomach and alimentary canal, or it may exhibit itself in pains in some part very remote therefrom, but you may be sure that there is some defective function not fulfilling the natural requirements of the physical organism.

We have all the while maintained that the blood is the Chief Source of disease, inasmuch as from it is produced and reproduced every organ and tissue engaged in the economy of life and health. If it, the blood, contains the elementary principles requisite to the reorganization or reproduction of decaying or diseased parts; and if the worn out matter of the human system be punctually carried out of it, there must be health and vigor of body and mind. Disease cannot find root amid such a state of things. It will be overthrown and the perfect empire of health will reign in its stead. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the greatest invigorant of the blood, of the stomach, of the bowels, of the kidneys, and, in fact, of every organ concerned in the living being. Weak nerves give place to it. Impaired appetite is restored; old diseases of whatever sort are completely driven out, and under its persistent use the return of health and energy are sure to come. Let any one now try a few bottles of this wonderful remedy, and all that we have said time and again of its curative and renewing powers will be more than realized.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's Great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, for troublesome chronic diseases, 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. M:W:F:F

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. S&WF

MARRIED.

DAULER—BACKOFEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday evening, February 25th, 1868, by the Rev. Chas. Walther, Mr. GEO. M. DAULER, Jr., of Oakland, Pa., and Miss TILLIE BACKOFEN, of Pittsburgh, Pa. No cards.

DIED.

ANSCHUTZ—On Monday, at 11:30 o'clock P. M., at his late residence No. 45 Caldwell street, Capt. GEORGE S. ANSCHUTZ.

WRIGHT—On Monday morning, Feb. 24th, at six o'clock, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Susan Wright, corner of Logan and Franklin streets, ALBERT S. WRIGHT, in the 19th year of his age.

BROWN.—Of Scarlet fever, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock KATIE, child of Rev. John G. and Caroline E. Brown, aged 2 months.

RINEHART—On Tuesday evening, February 25th, at 5:15 o clock, LOUISE, wife of William Rinehart.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, February 27, 1868.

There is really nothing that is new or important to be said about the general markets. For some few articles, prices are looking up, in consequence of scarcity, but as a general thing the volume of business is very light, and dullness and depression are the order of the day.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand and in light supply; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2,25, and Red Winter at $2,47. Corn is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; may be quoted at 90@95c on track, and $1@1,05 in store. Oats steady but unchanged; we continue to quote at 64@65c, on track; and 67@70c in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2@2,10. Rye is firmer; may be quoted at $1,45 in first hands, and $1,55 in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,50@11,25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4@4,50.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is moderately active and a shade firmer, and Sugars, Coffees and Rice are all tending upward. In other articles, there are no changes worthy of special notice, and while orders, as a general thing, are very moderate in amount, they are nevertheless increasing in number. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 14½c@15½c; Cuba, 13@13½c; Porto Rico, 13½c@14½c; Crushed, 18c; "A" Coffee, 17c; "B" do, 16½c; Extra "C," 16¼c; "C" Yellow, 15c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 25½@26c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37½c@38c; Laguayra, 28c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90@95c; Cuba, 65@70c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Edgar," 85c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1,05@$1,10.

SPICES—Cassia, 80@85c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 35c; Allspice, 33c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

RICE—Rangoon, 11½c; Carolina, 12½c.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13c.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4,75 per box; Valentia, 20c per pound; Prunes, 20c; Currants, 15c for new.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $3 50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 12c; "Oakley's" 11½c; Rosin, 4½@6c; "Dobbins," 15c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14½c; Star, 22c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7,50 per case.

BI CARB SODA—$8 50 per case.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but unchanged; we quote at 11¼@11½c for Shoulders; 13½ for Ribbed; 14¾@15c for Clear Sides, and 17¼@17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is firm and advancing; prime kettle rendered is quoted at 15¾@16c, in tierces, and 16¼@16½c in kegs. Mess Pork, $25.

BUTTER—There is a very good demand for prime to choice Roll Butter, and we can report regular sales at 40@45c.

EGGS—Unchanged at 28@30c.

SEEDS—There is but little inquiry for Clover or Timothy Seeds, and the market is quiet and unchanged; we now quote the former at $8@8 25, and Timothy at $2,60@2,75. Flaxseed, $2 35@2.40.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7½@8c for quarters; and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

GREEN APPLES—There is only a moderate demand, and while the market is rather dull, prices are unchanged. Sales at $3@5 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Dull and unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1,10 per bushel, and $3@3 25 per bbl.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $16@22 per ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—Dull; sales to the trade at $6,25@6,50, and $6,75 in a retail way.

BEANS—Scarce and firm at $4@4,50.

ONIONS—Scarce; quoted at $4 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $14@15.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, February 27, 1868.

CATTLE.

The operations in Cattle have again been remarkably light at these yards during the past week, and while the offerings were exceedingly limited, the supply, nevertheless, was fully up to the demand, and the market was dull and neglected and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice. The number of buyers in attendance was exceedingly small; two Philadelphia shippers arrived here on Wednesday, one of them returned again to-day without buying a single bullock, while the other turned in and bought a car load of Sheep, not feeling disposed to return home, like his companion, without anything. There were some good cattle on sale, but they were held above the views of buyers, and, as a consequence, they were mostly shipped east on owner's account. prime to extra retailing cattle may be quoted at 8 to 8½c, while choice could not be bought for less than 9c, though we did not learn that there were any of this kind in market. It is alleged that the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in refusing to ship stock to New York by way of Philadelphia, after the first of next month, will have a damaging influence on trade at these yards, keeping away eastern buyers, and, as a consequence, restricting business. It seems to us that the policy of this road should be to foster and encourage the stock trade instead of driving it away, and it will not only injure the Central Road, but it will seriously affect the interests of the Central Yards, and those who are regularly engaged in business there.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 61 head of fairish cattle to J. Voner, weighing 70,850, at 7¼c; 18 for Brush to Thompson at 7¼; 16 for McKee & Buchanan to S. Moses at 6¾; 7 head for Adams to Kiemen at 6¾, and 1 at 4¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 18 for H. Eiseman, fairish Chicago steers, at 7¾, to Voorheyes.

Briskerh & sold 34 head, weighing 41,925, to Pidcock & Co.—price not given.

McKee sold 19 head of commonish stock to Reed at 4 20.

Partridge sold Moses & Kiemen 3 cows at 5¼, and 15 steers at 6¾.

Jarrett to Thompson 1 pair of Penna. oxen, weighing 3,280, at 8.

SHEEP.

The market for common and inferior Sheep has again been very dull and weak, and prices for this particular description are fully from one half to one cent per pound lower. For prime mutton Sheep, however, there is a continued good demand, and all of this kind that offers is picked up readily, and that, too, at full prices. We quote the former at 3¼ to 5, and the latter at 5¼ to 6¼—indeed it was reported that one bunch of extra brought 6¾c. It is thought by some that the arrivals of Sheep will soon commence to fall off, as the clipping season is not very distant, and holders, generally, will feel like holding on until after they have taken the wool off, and then put them on the market afterwards.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 84 head for Metzler to Pidcock at 4; 123 for Reynolds to Raule at 4¼.

Hedges & Taylor sold 182 for Bourse to Maynes at 4; 147 for McKee to Pearce at 4,85; 180 for Jacobus to Pearce at $2,30 per head; 67 for McWhinney to Pidcock at 4,20; 92 for Ripley to same buyer, at 5,00.

Talmage sold 160 head common Sheep to Aull & Myers at $4,50 per head.

Carter to Pidcock 171 at 3¾.

McAllister to Raule 117 pretty good Sheep, averaging 92, at 5,30

Grant to Raule 100 head, averaging 85, at $3,37 per head.

A. Taylor to Raule 191 head, averaging about 83 lbs, medium quality, at 4¼c per lb.

Raule sold 182 head, averaging 90 lbs, at $2,50 per cwt.

Hesser bought 187 from Ruff at 5¼; 179 from Atkinson at 4¾; 129 from Craig at 5; 165 from from Unger at 4,90.

McRoy sold 230 to Hipp at 4.50, and 20 to W. G. Thompson at 4 40.

Campbell sold 170 to J. Eby at 4, and Oblert sold 165 to Friend at 4.

HOGS.

As there has again been a light run of Hogs at these yards this week, and with a continued good demand, the market has ruled firm, and prices, although unchanged, are well sustained, ranging from 7½c to 9¼c, gross, for common to choice heavy averages. How long these extreme, we might say exorbitant, prices will be maintained, it is difficult to conjecture, but of one thing we are certain, and that is, that the demand for fresh pork especially, in all the cities and towns in the country, must of necessity be greatly diminished, as there are thousands of laboring men and mechanics out of employment, who as a matter of course, cannot and will not buy, for the very good reason that they have not the means to buy with. And this, we think, must and will have a tendency to reduce the price of Hogs, and our advice to holders is to sell, and that, too, as quickly as possible, as a reaction will come sooner or later—it is only a question of time.

Singer & Imhoff bought 385 head Indiana stillers from Dock & Co. at 7¾; 100 from Tilden (corn fed) at 9; 108 from J. Voner at 9¼; 207 from Tilden at 9¼; 114 from Glass, Lafferty & Co. 9,40; 103 from same at 8.90. Shipped 769 head from Chicago, which cost from 8 to 8½ there.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 114 head for Doud to Imhoff at 9,40; 103 for Quick to same at 8,90; 184 for Conklin to Halligan at 7 65; 120 for same to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 8.10; 111 for Hudson to Gilchreist & Co. at 8¾; 100 for Gray to Pidcock at 7,40; 45 for Metzler to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 7,50.

Crouse, Emerick & Co. bought 99 head from Hedges & Taylor at 7,65; 35 from Gilchreist & Co. at 7,40; 109 from Tilden at 9,10; 111 from Everett at 7,35; 47 from Pidcock at 8,10. Shipped 700 Chicago Hogs.

Hedges & Taylor sold 75 head for Keiser to Pearce at 7 70; 163 for Miller to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 7,65; 134 for Stuart to Pidcock & Co. at 7¾; 17 to Dripps & Stockton at 8.56.

Messenger, Gillett & Co. bought 22 head from Keys at 8¼; 54 from Quick at 8; 13 from Thompson at 7¾; 45 from Wolfe at 8; 87 from Berryhill at 7½. Sold 98 to Dripps & Stockton at 9¼; 89 to Gilchreist & Co. at 9¼; 10 to Thompson at 9; 30 to Pidcock at 7,90; 51 to same buyer at 8.

E. Smith to Keys, 211 head, averaging 207, to go to Baltimore, at 8¼.

Dock & Co sold 90 head to Dripps & Stockton at 8,85; Huffman to same buyer, 50 at 8¾; 58 from W. P. Orr at 8,85.

Emerick & Co. bought 49 head from Conklin at 8¼; 103 from Warner at 9¼; 83 from Phillips at 9¾.

Gilchreist & Co. bought 183 from Vannatta at 8.60; 16 from Pidcock at 8¼; 286 from Berry at 8¾; 56 from McWhinney at 8 50.

Pearce bought 79 from Fox at 8.38; 93 from Conklin at 7¾; 85 from Hedges & Taylor at 7,70.

Pidcock bought 91 from McKee & Mairs at 8¼; 51 from Hedges & Taylor at 8.78; 65 from Quick at 7¾; 166 from Keenan at 7,20; 31 from Cochran at 8,10.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 21@21½c; sales of 5,600 bales; receipts 5,756; exports 4,351. Sterling Exchange 151¾@155. New York Sight Exchange at a discount. Gold 141¾. Sugar fairly active, common 13½c; fair 14@14¾c; prime to choice 15¼@16¾c. Molasses unchanged. Flour firmer; superfine $10.50; treble extra $12; choice $14@14.50. Corn steady at 94@98c. Oats easier at 83@84c. Bacon; none in the market. Cut Meat; sales of shoulders at 13c; clear sides 16c. Pork scarce at $26,75@27,00. Lard advanced; tierce 16@16½c; keg 16¼@16¾c.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 2,800 bales at 21@22c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 5,734 bbls; dull and 10@20c lower; sales 6,100 bbls at $8,50@9,25 for superfine state and western, $9,75@10 50 for extra state, $9 45@11,50 for [illegible] western, $12@14.20 for white wheat extra, $9,75@13,75 for round hoop Ohio, $10@12 for extra St. Louis, and $12@15 for choice do, closing quiet. California a shade easier; sales 550 sacks at $12.25@13.50. Rye Flour steady; sales 200 bbls at $7.50@9.50. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky quiet. Wheat; receipts 915 bush; dull and nominally 1@2c lower; sales 8000 bush at $2,58 for very choice golden drop spring delivered, and amber Pennsylvania on private terms. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and firm. Malt tends upward; sales 6,500 bush at $2,12½@2.15. Corn; receipts of 45,572 bush; dull and heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 41,000 bush at $1.22@1,25 for new mixed western afloat, $1.27@1,28 for old do delivered, $1,23@1.24 for new yellow Jersey and $1.19@1,25 for prime white southern and western. Oats; receipts 2,710 bush; dull and lower; sales 29 000 bush at 83c for western in store, and 85c for do afloat. Rice quiet at 11@11½c for California. Coffee; sales of 550 sacks Rio by auction at 13@20½c—currency. Sugar firm; sales 200 bbls of Cuba at 12@12½c. Molasses firm at $1.00@1.02. Hops quiet at $1.50@1.60 for American. Petroleum firm, at 13c for crude, and 25½c for refined bonded. Pork opened firmer and closed heavy and lower; sales 2,350 bbls at $24.75@25.00 for new mess, closing at $24.75 cash, $23 50@23,62 for old do., closing at $23.50 cash, $19@20.50 for prime, $22,50@23,00 for prime mess; also 2,250 bbls new mess at $25, seller, March, and $25@25,15¼ seller, April. Beef steady; sales 340 bbls at $13,00@19,00 for new plain mess, $18,00@22,00 for new extra mess; sales 180 tierces at $33.50@36.50 for prime Mess, $35,00@40.00 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 300 bbls at $31,00@36 00. Cut meats firmer; sales 490 packages at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 15@16c for hams. Dressed hogs steady at 10¾@11½c for western, 11½c for city. Bacon quiet and firm; sales 345 boxes at 12c for Cumberland cut, 15c or short ribbed, 15c for long ribbed, 13½c for short ribbed, seller, March. Lard opened firmer but closed dull, with the advance lost; sales [illegible] lbs at 15@16¼c. Butter active and firm, at 30@40c for western, 45@55c for State. Cheese quiet and steady, at 11@16c. Freights to Liverpool dull with a slight downward tendency.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Beef Cattle—The total receipts for the week are 4142 head, of which 1100 were on sale to-day at One Hundredth street. Included in the receipts for the week were 317 head from Ohio, 2330 from Illinois, 97 from Kentucky, 520 from New York and Connecticut, and 50 from Texas. The market to-day was quick and closed strong, with all sold. The quality was about medium. There is a light run on the way. It is now snowing. Prices are ½c higher. Quotations to-day, net, are as follows:

Extra, per lb	19@20c
Prime, per lb	18@18½c
Fair to good, per lb	16@17c
Poor, per lb	14@15c
Average, per lb	17½c

Coen & Hobling sold 42 good Ohio, 9 cwt, at 17@19c; Robbins & Mix, 53 Illinois, 7¾ lbs, at $20,00; T. D. Goff, 30 Kentucky, 8½ cwt. at 16@18½c; McBeth & Nichols, 68 Illinois, 7¼ cwt, at 17¼c.

Sheep—Receipts for the week, 26,159 head. Market steady for prime at 7@7½c, and common to fair at 5¼@6¼c, for both sheep and lambs. A car load of 90 lbs average Illinois sold at 6¾c. There were 6000 head on sale to-day.

Hogs—Week's receipts are 11 215 head. To-day there were 27 cars. The market is dullish, and ⅛c lower, with sales at 8¼@9½. A car of very rough Ohio, average 274 lbs, sold at 8½c; and a car of Illinois, 170 lbs, 9c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 1100 head. Notwithstanding the inclement condition of the weather to-day, there was a goodly number of buyers present who manifested considerable disposition to operate, but the competition was only sufficient to enable holders to maintain the quotation current at the close of our last report. The offerings embraced no lots of superior quality, being confined to choice, medium and common grades, the supply of the latter description largely predominating. Sales of first and second class steers were made at 9@10½c; prime do at 7¼@8½c; and common do at 6@7c, gross.

Sheep—Receipts 6000 head; supplies have seen coming forward quite freely; the market has been dull and prices rather weak; sales of common and choice lots at 6@7½c per pound, gross.

Hogs—Receipts 5000 head. The activity which has characterized this department of the live stock market for weeks past still continues, notwithstanding an increased supply. The late advance was well maintained; sales at the Avenue and Union drove yards at from $12@13 per 100 lbs, net.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—In the Dry Goods market the demand for Cotton goods has abated, owing to less favorable news from Europe respecting Cotton which caused a momentary panic among buyers here, but it has not otherwise affected the Cloth market. The cold weather has moderated somewhat and there is a fair inquiry for standard Calicoes of best makes at 14@15c. The Merrimack show some magnificent styles in Chintzes which sold at 19c for fine, and ¼ for square Cloth. Prints Cloths were weak yesterday at 8c, but to-day they cannot be bought for less. Heavy Brown Sheetings are scarce and firm at 19@20c for the best Eastern makes. Bleached Muslins are still in light supply and steady. The last deliveries of New York Mills were at 28c, but the goods for the last job were quick at 30c. Brown Drills are relatively low, and the best makes are selling at 15½c. Ginghams are pretty well sold up, and the prices of Lancaster and other popular makes are higher. Delaines are in good request at 19@20c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 26.—Live Hogs easy at yesterday's decline; sales at $7,12½@7,40 for light; $7,50@8,75 for medium to fair, and $8,00@8,75 for good to strictly choice; receipts 4,596 head; shipments 2,586 head. Beef Cattle quiet and easier, owing to the large supply; sales at $7,75@8,87½ for good to choice shipping beeves.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Beef cattle more active at $6,25@7,50 for medium to fair steers; $7,80@8,75 for good to choice do. Receipts—478 dressed, and 6,138 live hogs.

Albany Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The supply of Beeves was light this week, only 1,990 head; the demand was fair and prices advanced ¼@½c. Nearly all the droves have changed hands; common light sold at 7@10½c. Sheep were in moderate request at 5¼@6¼; receipts, 7,600 head; sales of 3,800.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cattle market light; receipts firm. at $14@20. Sheep dull $4 7@8,25. Hogs dull at $8,75@9,00.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTRONOMY CLASS.

A Special Astronomy Class, to meet once a week, will be formed in

CURRY INSTITUTE,

NEXT TUESDAY, AT 6½ P. M.

Persons wishing to become members of this Class are invited to be present at the time specified.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. fe11:d&T

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY. An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

THREE FARMS AT PUBLIC SALE.

161 Acres---160 Acres---126 Acres,

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27TH, 1868.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in West Finley township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the village of Hazeltown, three desirable farms, one containing 161 acres, one of 160, and one of 126 acres. Here is offered a rare opportunity for purchasers to get a fine farm at their own price. Each of the above tracts is abundantly supplied with good water and timber. The ground is rich limestone land, and they are convenient to churches, schools and stores. The farms adjoin each other, and if purchased by one party, would form a large grain or stock farm. Titles perfect. General warrantee deed made. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. M. STOKELY,
fe12:119:F Steubenville, Ohio.

TRY THE BEST!—In order to introduce

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

(the Great National Rural, Literary and Family Weekly,) to general notice and support, in EVERY SECTION OF THE U. S. AND CANADA, the thirteen Numbers of this Quarter will be sent on trial, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS. The numbers will contain more and better reading, [illegible], than the whole year of many a monthly costing $3 to $4. The RURAL was greatly Enlarged and Improved in January, and is now, [illegible], the best and most complete (as it has long been the leading and largest circulating) Journal of its Class on the Continent. It employs the Best Talent, (having able Correspondents, Editors and Contributors in the East and West, North and South,) is beautifully Printed, finely Illustrated, and adapted to every Family of taste in both Town and Country. Full price, $3 a year;—Trial Trip only Fifty Cents. Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
Rochester, N. Y.,
fe7:m13 or 41 Park Row, New York City.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well known tavern stand—LINCOLN HOUSE—in the thriving village of Mansfield, on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. The house is a two-story frame, of fifteen rooms and cellar, with a brick building attached, the upper portion of which is well calculated for a ball room or concerts, being 48 feet long and 20 feet wide. The lower story is in the basement, well adapted for barber shop, or store room and feed store. Also, a stable 60 feet by 24 sufficient to hold 14 horses and 8 or 10 tons of hay. This property will be sold cheap if applied for soon. If not sold by the 1st of March it will be rented to a good tenant for a term of years.

This property is well calculated for carrying on the Livery business, having paid well the last year, when Eaton & Co. and also Ewing & Co. carried it on.

For further particulars enquire of Capt. EATON or MATT HARRISON, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

ja31:F A. McQUESTY.

FOR SALE,

A Farm of One Hundred Acres,

Situated in Patton township, Allegheny county, two and one-half miles north of Stewart's Station, Pennsylvania R. R. The farm is under good cultivation and fence; has on it an apple and peach orchard, commencing to bear, also several springs. Improvements consist of brick house, barn, carriage house and other outbuildings. The farm is convenient to churches, school house and mill.

For further particulars enquire on the premises, or of

JOHN TILLBROOK,
de20:F Monroeville Post Office, Pa.

G. W. M'GRAW J. A. M'GRAW

M'GRAW & SON,

FELT, CEMENT, GRAVEL AND

SLATE ROOFERS

Also, manufacturers of Roofing and Oil Tank Cement, Saturated Felt and Black Nitrogen Varnish. Office, 48 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. au27:F

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 1st, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, March 2d, 1868:

No. 1. Account of James M. Brown, one of the Executors of Charles Rowan, dec'd. Filed Nov. 4th, 1867.

No. 2. First and partial account of Mrs. D. L. Campbell, Administratrix of Samuel Campbell, deceased. Filed Nov. 11th, 1867.

No. 3. Account of Joshua Robinson, Executor of Charles Schoepflin, deceased. Filed Nov. 8th, 1867.

No. 4. Final account of David Wills, Executor of James Roberts, deceased. Filed Nov. 8th, 1867.

No. 5. Final account of Wm. Hall, Guardian of A. W. Hall, deceased. Filed Nov. 11th, 1867.

No. 6. First and final account of William D. Hamilton, Guardian of Emma M. Scott, daughter of Samuel Scott, deceased. Filed Nov. 18th, 1867.

No. 7. Account of Thomas Burns, Administrator of Robert Stevenson, deceased. Filed Nov. 19th, 1867.

No. 8. First account of Robert and Thomas Wightman, Executors of James Wightman, deceased. Filed Nov. 16th, 1867.

No. 9. Final account of Geo. McCutcheon and John Maclil, Executors of Samuel McCutcheon, deceased. Filed Nov. 18th, 1867.

No. 10. First and partial account of J. N. Ewing, Executor of James C. Wallace, deceased. Filed Nov. 19th, 1867.

No. 11. Account of Jno. Fiddler and John Fife, Executors of Nathaniel Fife, deceased. Filed Nov. 19th, 1867.

No. 12. Third and partial account of W. B. Anderson and James Wooburn, Executors of James C. Young, deceased. Filed Nov. 20th, 1867.

No. 13. Account of Geo. Eckert and Catharine Eckert, Administrators of Lambert Eckert, deceased. Filed Nov. 29th, 1867.

No. 14. Account of David Werner, Administrator of John Atkinson, deceased. Filed Nov. 21st, 1867.

No. 15. Final account of Jacob Balzer, Administrator of Charles Balzer, deceased. Filed Nov. 23d, 1867.

No. 16. Account of Jno. Voegtly and Henry Schlag, Administrators of Jacob Voegtly, deceased. Filed Nov. 27th, 1867.

No. 17. Account of Samuel Mueller, Administrator of Peter Heyd, deceased. Filed Dec 4th, 1867.

No. 18. Account of Joseph H. McDonald, Guardian of Jane Henry (formerly McCauley), heir of William McCauley deceased. Filed Dec 5th, 1867.

No. 19. Final account of W. S. Jackson, Administrator of Harvey P. Baird, deceased. Filed Dec. 6th, 1867.

No. 20. Final account of James Payne, (now deceased,) who was guardian of John S. Donaldson, minor son of Hugh Donaldson, dec'd, settled by Hannah Payne and Wm. A. Payne, Administrators of James Payne, dec'd. Filed Dec. 7th, 1867.

No. 21. Final account of Nancy Hough, Administratrix of Samuel Hough, dec'd. Filed Dec. 7th, 1867.

No. 22. First and final account of Samuel B. Nelson, Administrator of William A. Nelson, deceased. Filed Dec. 9th, 1867.

No. 23. Account of Joseph B. Morrison, John H. McKelvy, and Virginia McCarey, executors of Robert McCarey, deceased. Filed Dec. 16th, 1867.

No. 24. First and final account of James Hill, Administrator of Maria Hill, dec'd. Filed Dec. 14th, 1867.

No. 25. Final account of William Atwater and John Wamper, Executors of Covington C. Huey, dec'd. Filed Dec. 16th, 1867.

No. 26. Account of James B. Kelso and John Kelso, Administrators of George Kelso, dec'd. Filed Dec. 24th, 1867.

No. 27. First and partial account of Wm. A. McClure and James Watson, Executors of Alex. McClure, dec'd. Filed Dec. 24th, 1867.

No. 28. Account of John Morrison, Executors of Elizabeth Wallace, deceased. Filed Dec. 27th, 1867.

No. 29. Final account of Levi Brenneman, Guardian of Mary Armstrong. Filed Dec. 28th, 1867.

No. 30. Final account of Adolph Mierach, Administrator of F. A. Mierach, deceased. Filed Dec. 30, 1867.

No. 31. Account of Joseph Walker, Guardian of Caroline M. H. Stevenson, minor child of Robert Stevenson, dec'd. Filed Dec. 30, 1867.

No. 32. Account of James Branick, Administrator of John Branick, deceased. Filed Dec. 31st, 1867.

No. 33. Final account of Andrew Dickson, Guardian of Mattie E. Moore, minor child of Charles Moore, deceased. Filed Dec. 31st, 1867.

No. 34. Account of Mathew Scott, Executor of William Scott, deceased. Filed Dec. 31st, 1867.

No. 35. First and final account of T. W. Hanlin, Administrator of Roxanna Hanlin, dec'd. Filed Jan. 2, 1868.

No. 36. Account of H. M. Boyle, Executor of Wm. Melvin, dec'd. Filed Jan. 3, 1868.

No. 37. First and final account of John Pleasant and Henry Haun, Executors of Christopher Haun, dec'd. Filed Jan. 4, 1868.

No. 38. First and final account of John Scott, Guardian of William Mercer, one of the children of Margaret Mercer, dec'd. Filed Jan. 7, 1868.

No. 39. First and final account of W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., Executor of Margaret Mercer, dec'd. Filed Jan. 7, 1868.

No. 40. Account of William Hebert and Anna M. Hucitz, administrators of Peter Hucitz, deceased. Filed Jan. 8, 1868.

No. 41. Account of Wm. S. Bailock, executor of Margaret H. Dickerson, deceased. Filed Jan. 8, 1868.

No. 42. Account of John H. Walkinshaw, Guardian of Margaret and Ann Jane McKee, minor children of Hugh McKee, dec'd. Filed Jan. 10, 1868.

No. 43. Account of Henry W. Strickler, Administrator of Hugh McKee, dec'd. Filed Jan. 8, 1868.

No. 44. Account of Samuel M. Fulton, Administrator of Jane M. Fulton, dec'd. Filed Jan. 11, 1868.

No. 45. Final account of I. F. Heffman, Guardian of Mary Pfeiffer, Wilhelmina Pfeiffer, Rosena Pfeiffer and Leonard Pfeiffer, minor children of Leonard Pfeiffer, dec'd. Filed Jan 14, 1868.

No. 46. Account of Alexander B. Miller and Thomas Mitchell, Executors of William F. Beer, dec'd. Filed Jan. 16, 1868.

No. 47. Final account of Rosanna Weis, Administratrix of Frederick Weis, dec'd. Filed Jan. 15, 1868.

No. 48. Account of Robert Brown, Administrator of a [illegible] Bain, deceased. Filed Jan. 16 1868.

No. 49. Final account of J. W. F. White, Guardian of Sarah [illegible], minor child of David [illegible], dec'd. Filed Jan. 18, 1868.

No. 50. Second and final account of J. H. Robb, Administrator of Benjamin Morrow, deceased. Filed Jan. 18, 1868.

No. 51. Account of William V. Hays, Guardian of David McBride, Jr., one of the children of David McBride, Sen., dec'd. Filed Jan. 18, 1868.

No. 52. Account of William B. Lee, Administrator of Paulina Bell, dec'd. Filed Jan. 18, 1868.

No. 53. Final account of John J. Muse and [illegible], Administrators of John A. Robinson, deceased. Filed January 21 1868.

No. 54. Final account of Agnes Pettigrew, administratrix of James Pettigrew, deceased. Filed Jan. 21, 1868.

No. 55. Final account of John P. Scott, guardian of Mary Ann J. [illegible], daughter of Joseph [illegible], deceased. Filed Jan. 22, 1868.

No. 56. Final account of David Aiken, guardian of Joseph Noble, minor child of [illegible] Noble, deceased. Filed Jan. 23, 1868.

No. 57. Final account of John K. Graham, guardian of Sally A. Hook, a minor child of Thomas Hankin, deceased. Filed Jan. 24, 1868.

No. 58. Final account of S. S. Burns, guardian of Samuel [illegible], minor child of Samuel [illegible], deceased. Filed Jan. 23, 1868.

No. 59. Final account of [illegible], administrator of John S. [illegible], deceased. Filed Jan. 23, 1868.

No. 60. Final account of Wm. S. Linton, Executor of Elizabeth Sexton, deceased. Filed Jan. 24, 1868.

No. 61. Account of Robert Robb, Executor of Frederick Aechelman, deceased. Filed Jan. 25, 1868.

No. 62. Account of Johanna Berger, Administratrix of Adolph Meddaus, deceased. Filed Jan. 25, 1868.

No. 63. Final account of [illegible], guardian of [illegible] Whitaker. Filed Jan 27 1868.

No. 64. Account of O. [illegible] Craig, Executor of Harriet Craig, deceased. Filed Jan. 8, 1868.

No. 65. Final account of John Batchelor, administrator of Mary Batchelor, deceased. Filed Jan. 28 1868.

No. 66. Account of Thos. B. Hamilton, Esq., Administrator of John T. Childs, deceased. Filed Jan. 28, 1868.

No. 67. Final account of Nathaniel Nelson and Francis Emerson, Executors of Samuel Montgomery, deceased. Filed Jan. 29 1868.

No. 68. Account of Edward Campbell, Jr., and Alexander Bales, Executors of Dr. John L. Morris, deceased. Filed Jan. 30, 1868.

No. 69. Supplemental account of A. Biddle Roberts, Esq., Administrator of O. O. Gregg, deceased. Filed Jan. 31, 1868.

No. 70. Final account of Eliza Lewis, Administratrix of George Lewis, deceased. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 71. Final account of Jacob Vogeley, Executor of John F. Hohman, deceased. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 72. Final account of John Harper and Eliza Meloney, Estate of Robert Meloney, deceased. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 73. First and final account of John Nichol, guardian of Mary Burns, widow of Alexander Burns, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 74. First and final account of Jno. Nickel, Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Jas. Wilson, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 75. Account of Hon. William Boggs, (now deceased,) who was administrator of Maria Foster, deceased, filed by Samuel S. Boggs and John Paul, Executors of Hon. William Boggs, deceased. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 76. Account of John Holmes, Executor of James Crawford, dec'd. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

No. 77. Account of Annie Lambie, Guardian of William S. Lambie. Filed Feb. 1st, 1868.

JOS. H. GRAY,
Register.

fe4—d&w:TT&F

A GENUINE ACCOUNT

OF THE

EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT,

BY HIS FATHER,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER,

IS READY,

IN

THE NEW YORK LEDGER,

FOR THIS WEEK,

AND

For Sale at all the Book Stores and News Depots in the United States.

These articles will be read with avidity by all classes of the reading public. THEY WILL BE CONTINUED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS IN THE LEDGER. They are chock-full of interest—equal to any story, and will be entertaining to every man and woman—to every boy and girl. The first number is illustrated by an engraving of the house in which General Grant was born, and likenesses of his father and mother. His father, as will appear by his portrait and by these biographical sketches, is himself a man of extraordinary natural endowments; and his style is characterized by great pith and clearness. The stories which he relates in his off-hand way, of the General's boyhood, are as readable as any work of fiction. Every one will wish to see this genuine account of Grant's early life.

The subscription price of the LEDGER is $3 a year. Address,

ROBERT BONNER,
PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

fe27:109

W. S. JACKSON, ALEXANDER FREW

JACKSON & FREW

(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW,)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Wareroom,

No. 102 Wood Street

Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania. no4:T

FOR RENT—A FARM in Ohio Township, late Edward O'Neill's, situate about three miles from Fleming Station, containing one hundred and sixty acres, on which there is sixty Acres of Meadow; an Orchard of choice fruit of about Twenty Acres; a large barn, stone dwelling house, 150 acres of cleared and Possession given immediately. Enquire of MARY O'NEILL, on the premises, or ROBT. ROBB, No. 149 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. fe5:182:F

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, I will offer for sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, 3d DAY OF MARCH, 1868,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

The following Real Estate, the property of ALEXANDER BURNS, late of said township, deceased, to wit:

The undivided one-half part of a certain farm in Findley township, Allegheny county, containing Two Hundred Acres, (200 acres,) more or less, bounded on the northwest by lands of Andrew McHenry, Jacob Guy, Oliver Burns, Robert McClarren and Samuel Byers; on the north by land of John Byers, on the west by land of Tannehill's heirs; on the south by lands of Thomas Burns' heirs; and on the east by lands of Joseph Young. Two thirds of the farm is cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the other third is covered with a dense and heavy growth of the finest oak timber in the county, which renders this one of the most valuable and desirable farms in the neighborhood. A portion of the farm is underlaid with an excellent vein of black coal convenient of access. On the premises are erected a double log barn, log stable and frame shop.

The one-half of the above interest is held under an amicable partition among the heirs of William Burns, deceased, dated June 14, 1867, and recorded in Deed Book vol 129, page 278; and the other half under deed from Thomas Burns and wife, dated May 2d, 1864, and recorded in vol. 193, page 300.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash on the confirmation of sale and delivery of the deed, and the other half in two equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The sale to be secured by a deposit of two hundred dollars.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Executor.

Findley Tp., Feb. 1, 1868. fe4:134:d&F

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE

Juniata Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City, Pa.,

For a Charter. No. 173, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the above named Association, for a Charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted by the Court at the next term.

COLLIER, MILLER & McBRIDE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

fe21:w6.d&F

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. In the matter of the ESTATE OF MARY TWEEDY, deceased. No. 3, December Term, 1867. Writ of Partition, on petition of WILLIAM TWEEDY.

To Francis Tweedy and Thomas Twedy, of Carroll county, Missouri; Robert Twedy, of Lake county, Iowa; and Mrs. Mary Ann Kidd, (formerly Mary Ann Tweedy,) intermarried with John Kidd, of Indiana county, Pa.:

You are hereby notified that an inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises being the Tract of 120 acres and 38 perches and allowance of which the said Mary Tweedy, deceased, seized, situate in Patton (formerly Plum,) Township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, the 27th day of February A. D. 1868

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

To make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased, in such manner and in such proportions as by the Laws of this Commonwealth are directed, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

ja17:197:F

EXECUTOR'S SALE of a VALUABLE BLOCK OF COAL, on the line of the Steubenville Railroad.—The undersigned Executor of Alexander Lizzett, dec'd, will expose to Public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 19th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a valuable Block of Coal situated in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad ten miles from the city, and adjoining lands of W. S. Jackson, James Hays and others, containing about 101 acres. Terms—One-half cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon, payable annually, to be secured by bond and a mortgage on the premises. Possession given April 1st, 1868. Two hundred dollars of the cash payment will be required on day of sale. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Executor,
Near Walker's Mills Station, P. C. & C. R. R.
fe15:1:F

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of ABIGAIL S. RIGBY, late of the county of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, at his residence in Mifflin township.

PETER HOYES, Executor,
ja17:196F Library Post Office.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the Estate of DR. S. PERCHMENT, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment to the undersigned or S. B. W. GILL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 93 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

LIZZIE E. PERCHMENT.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1867. de18:6

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of MARY SELL, late of Robinson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to

JAMES H. SELL, Executor,
fe15:66F Chartiers Township.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JANE McCLURE, dec'd, late of Allegheny township, having been granted to the undersigned, persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to either.

THOS. KENNEDY, } Executors.
J. B. KELLEY, }
ja21:F

THE HUMAN NOSE.

POLYPUS OF THE NOSE;

NASAL CATARRH;

OZAENA, LOSS OF SMELL, Etc.

All Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Head and Throat Successfully Treated by

Dr. ABORN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

For Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and the Organs of the Chest.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ROOMS,

No. 134 Smithfield Street.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. d&T

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja31:d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

JOHN CROFT. JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate & Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

We have a PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISTER containing a full description, location, price and terms of all the property entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of

Farms, Grist Mills, Houses,

LOTS, STORES, COAL LANDS,

COAL WORKS, COAL INTERESTS,

WESTERN LANDS, HOTELS, TANNERIES,

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

This Register we print three times a year on first of May, September and January. Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending your address. January number now ready. ja31:d&F

FRUIT TREES,

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES,

GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES,

MONTHLY & VINING ROSES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS,

EVERGREENS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARD ROOTS, &c., &c.,

Of the most approved varieties, in large quantities, for market purposes or family use. The trains on the P. F. W. & C. Railway stop at our nursery at Edgeworth station. Orders carefully packed and shipped, or delivered in Pittsburgh daily.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH.

No tree peddlers employed by our establishment. fe19:14F

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale his Farm, situated in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, two and a half miles from Apollo Station, on the W. P. R. R., containing

92 1-2 ACRES,

Having thereon erected a good Log House, weather-boarded, large Frame Barn, together with the necessary outbuildings. This farm is well watered, and has an orchard of the first quality. Convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars enquire of the undersigned, on the premises.

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD.

de5:3F

JAMES GLENN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Grain, Mill Feed and Baled Hay

61 WATER AND 64 FIRST STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

oc4:F

MEDICAL.

A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt like a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 18th of October, 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT of OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like her's are doomed to never-ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, SIMON P. FISHER, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known to the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny;
EUGENE McCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her sister.)

September 17th, 1867.

S. B. Brown,
Philip Friday,
Rachel Friday,
B. N. Tustin,
A. H. Caroll,
E. W. Llevendorfer,
Wm. Jenkins,
Michael Warris,
Jas. A. Fleming,
C. S. Steinberg,
Susan Lemmas,
Eliza Hyde,
Wm. Allison,
Eliza Llevendorfer,
T. Young,
J. Llevendorfer,
J. F. Mitchel,
A. M. Llevendorfer,
A. Gardner,
G. Llevendorfer,
G. Morrison,
A. M. Morrison,
Robert Maxead,
Christian Maxead,
Isabella Dobbs,
S. Funkhouser,
D. Fisher,
G. Fisher,
(her brother.)

Lizzie Maxead,
Tillie Maxead,
F. M. Maxead,
C. M. Maxead,
Lean Allison,
Mary J. Brown,
Jane A. Morton,
J. C. Weller,
Mary J. Weller,
N. P. Hazen,
Nancy M. Hazen,
Wm. H. Morton,
Wm. B. Morton,
Ezra Hazen,
Jennie Wilson,
Chris. M. Wilson,
Mary E. Wilson,
Mary Patten,
Jennie Patten,
James Patten,
Jane E. Dobbs,
Jennie E. Dobbs,
J. W. Dobbs,
Ida Dobbs,
Wm. S. Pence,
J. C. Fisher,
Willamina Fisher,
(her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicine to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of person who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health, and the recovery of her sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother sets forth:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that have seen your advertisement of the cure of my sister, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 18 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go to the country, which I did, and when there a called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by Dr. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well: all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD.

PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1867.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1866, on account of a wound in the head, from a shell, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and fell away in strength and flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, afterwards, to another in Pittsburgh of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of and I put myself under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I were careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong; and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP AND KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, No. 120 PENN STREET. Lung examinations from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.